6

REWAH STATE GAZETTEER.

VOLUME IV.—TEXT AND TABLES.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATE GAZETTEER SERIES.

REWAH STATE
GAZETTEER.

Volume IV.
TEXT AND TABLES.

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PREFACE.

THE Gazetteer was compiled by Pandit Jānki Prasād, Secretary to His Highness, and has been excellently done.

As regards the two main sections, Historical and Statistical, I am mainly responsible for the former, all the reference work being mine, the State histories compiled of late years being glaringly inaccurate.

The statistics given afford the latest available, which were collected only with difficulty as it is not usual to keep returns such as were required in the Gazetteer.

Many sections might be made fuller on revision. On the whole the work reflects great credit upon Pandit Jānki Prasād to whom my best thanks are due for his care and great promptness in answering my numerous demands. To His Highness Mahārājā Venkat Raman Singh I would tender my thanks for his support of the work which has materially aided my labour.

Pandit Shridhar Vināyak, Head Clerk, and the staff of the headquarter office have worked excellently in checking and preparing proofs for the press.

INDORE:
The 10th April 1907.

C. E. LUARD, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent of Gazetteer
in Central India.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The works relating to the tract of Baghelkhand, and the Rewah house are not very numerous. The history of the tract is scattered through various papers in Journals, while that of the Chiefs is given mainly in the *Maāsir-ul-Umra.*

The following works may be mentioned as useful more or less for general reference :—

Ain-i-Akbari.—Translated by Blochmann and Jarret.

C. A. S. R.—*Archæological Survey Reports* by Sir A. Cunningham.

E. M. H.—*The History of India as told by its own historians* by Sir H. Elliot (chiefly Muhammadan).

I. A.—*The Indian Antiquary.*

J. A. B.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.*

Other works are given where specially referred to.

ARMS OF THE REWAH STATE.



Arms—Or : tiger statant, in chief a *tilak* proper.

Crest—A dexter hand ensigned with a flame proper.

Supporters—Tigers.

Motto—मृगेन्द्र प्रति द्वन्द्व ताम्मा प्रयात् ॥

Mrigendra prati dwandwa tāmma prayāt.

"Do not fight with (or make war against) tigers."

Note.—The Rewah *Rāj* is guarded by tigers, while the founder of the dynasty was Vyāghra Dev or the Tiger King.

The motto indicates that it is futile to fight with the Rewah *Rāj* as the tigers guarding it are invincible.

The *Katār* is the favourite weapon of the Baghels.

Gotrāchār—

Gotra—Bhāradwāja.

Veda—Yajur.

Shākha—Mādhyandinī.

Prawara—Bhāradwāja, Anarishī, Bārhaspatya.

Sūtra—Kātyāyana.

Religion—Shri Vaishnava.

The ruler belongs to the Baghel branch of the Solanki or Chālukya Kshatriyas which played a very important part in the history of Southern India and Gujarāt before the Baghels migrated to the country called "Baghelkhand" after them.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE REWAH CHIEFS.

VIRADHAVALA (1219–38).
- I Vyāghra Dev.
  - II Karna Dev.
  - Kīrat Dev (went to Deccan).
  - Sūrat Dev.
  - Shyām Dev (went to Gujarāt and present Baghel Thakurāts are from him).
  - Kandhar Dev (Kasauta family in Rewah State).

II Karna Dev.
III Sohāg Dev.
IV Sārang Dev.
V Bilās Dev.
VI Bhimmal Dev.
VII Anik Dev.
VIII Bālan Dev.
IX Dālkeshwar Dev.
X Mālkeshwar Dev.
XI Bariār Dev.
XII Ballar Dev.
XIII Singh Dev.
XIV Bhairam Dev.
XV Narhar Dev.
- XVI BHIRA (Bhaidya Dev) (1470–95).
- Janak Dev (Jiraunha family).

XVII SALIVAHAN (1495–1500).
- XVIII BIR SINGH (1500–1540).
- Nagmal Dev (Kevati family).

XVIII BIR SINGH (1500–1540).
- XIX VIRBHAN (1540–55).
- Jamunt Bhānu (Sohāgpur family).
- Horil Dev (Bida and Tendun family).

XX RAM CHANDRA (alias Rām Singh) (1555–92).
XXI—VIRBHADRA (1592–93).
- XXII VIKRAMADITYA (1593–1624).
- [Duryodhan Singh.[1]]

XXII VIKRAMADITYA (1593–1624).
- XXIII AMAR SINGH (1624–40).
- Indra Singh (Bardādīh family).
- Sarūp Singh (Garhī Panāsī family).
- Mangad Raī (Chandia family).

XXIII AMAR SINGH (1624–40).
- XXIV ANUP SINGH (1640–60).
- Fateh Singh (Sohāwal family).

XXIV ANUP SINGH (1640–60).
- XXV BHAO SINGH (1660–90).
- Jaswant Singh (Semaria family).
  - Makund Singh.
  - Anirudh Singh, adopted by Bhao Singh and succeeded as No. XXVI.
- Jujhār Singh (Rāmnagar family).

XXVI ANIRUDH SINGH (adopted) (1690–1700).
XXVII AVDHUT SINGH (1700–55).
XXVIII AJIT SINGH (1755–1809).
XXIX JAI SINGH (1809–33).
- XXX VISVANATH SINGH (1833–54).
- Lakshman Singh (Mādhogarh family, now extinct).
- Balbhadra Singh (Amarpātan family).

XXXI RAGHURAJ SINGH (1854–80).
XXXII VENKAT RAMAN SINGH (1880–
GULAB SINGH (Heir-apparent).

1. Contemporary historians here insert Duryodhan Singh as successor of Vikramāditya, but the State Lists omit his name.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Section I.—Physical Aspects.

THE Rewah State is next to Gwalior, the largest State in the Central India Agency. It is the only Treaty State in the Baghelkhand Political Charge. The State has an area of about 13,000 square miles, comparable to that of Bulgaria (13,862), lying between 22° 30′ and 25° 12′ north latitude, and 80° 32′ and 82° 51′ east longitude. Situation and Area.

The State derives its present name from its chief town which was in all probability called after the Narbadā river, a synonym for which is Rewa. Name.

The old capital of the State was Bāndhogarh, a strong fort lying in the south-south-east of the State. In 1597 it was destroyed by Akbar's army under Rājā Patr Dās, and remained a Muhammadan possession until 1602, when it was restored to Rājā Vikramāditya. In the meantime the fort of Rewān, as it is styled by Muhammadan historians, had become the chief's place of residence. Under Rājā Vikramāditya it gradually grew into a large town. From the 15th to the 16th century the region in which the State lies was known as Bhata or Bhat-ghora, and the chief was variously designated Rājā of Bhata or of Pannā or of Bāndhu. Pannā is now the chief town of a state in Bundelkhand, but it is questionable whether the word Pannā in Persian *MSS.* is not in some instances a mistranscription for Bhata.

The State is bounded on the north by the Bānda, Allahābād and Mirzāpur Districts of the United Provinces, on the east by the Mirzāpur District, and the Feudatory State of Chota Nāgpur, on the south by the Central Provinces, and on the west by the states of Maihar, Nāgod, Sohāwal and Kothī in this Agency. Boundaries.

The State may be conveniently divided into three sections, the central plateau, in which the chief town stands known as the *Uparihār* or Uplands, the lowlying region in the Teonthar *tahsīl* known as the *Tarihār* or Lowlands, and the hilly tract south of the Kaimur range. NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The *Uparihār* comprises all the country lying round the chief town. It consists of a large alluvial plain with an area of 3,778 square miles, bounded on the north by the Vinjh pahār, the arm of the Vindhyas, which stretches east from the Pannā range; on the south by the Bhānder range, and on the south-east by the Kaimurs; on the west it passes out of the State area into Bundelkhand. It forms a broad plateau sloping from the line of the Kaimurs towards the Vinjh pahār, traversed by the Tons river and its numerous tributaries. The Uparihār.

The *Tarihār* lies below the Vinjh pahār, and to its north abuts on the Gangetic plain. The Tarihār.

The hilly tract lies south of the Kaimur scarp. It is traversed by a series of parallel ridges running generally north-east by south-west, enclosing deep valleys, the whole region being covered with heavy forest. Hilly tract.

SCENERY.

These varied conditions give a great diversity of scenery. The plateau forms a broad level stretch of country covered with fertile soil on which cultivated fields and groves abound. At its northern and southern boundary it terminates abruptly in a bold scarp. Over the northern scarp the great Tons river falls in a series of magnificent cascades into the Gangetic plain, while on the southern side a similar effect is produced on smaller scale by the streams which precipitate themselves into the Son valley. Beyond the great scarp of the Kaimur range lies a forest-clad medley of hill and valley, with the Son river and its tributaries flowing through it.

HILL SYSTEM.

There are two main water-sheds in the Rewah State, the Kaimur range, the arm of the Vindhyas, which strikes north-east from the main line close to Jukehi station on the East Indian Railway, and the Maikala range, on which the sacred village of Amarkantak stands. The Kaimur, striking north-east from Jukehi, runs for 109 miles through Rewah State. At Bara-ghāt, 13 miles beyond Govindgarh, it branches into two. The upper branch, which turns west and ultimately unites with the Pannā range, is locally called the Vinjh pahār, while the other branch, which runs eastwards into the United Provinces, is called the Kehanjua pahār. The Kaimur range has an average height above sea-level of 1,800 feet, while individual peaks reach to over 2,000. The most important peaks are the Gidhaila peak (2,334), Bhitāri (2,310), Katāra (2,267), Popra (2,223), Mowhās (2,021), and Remās (1,931). The Gidhaila peak is considered very sacred, and at Mowhās stand the ruins of an old fort. The inhabitants of the ranges are chiefly Kols, Ahīrs, Gonds and Chamārs. Numerous passes traverse the ranges, the most important being Gursarī-ghāt, Popra-ghāt, Marmani and Bara-ghāt.

RIVERS.

From the line of the Kaimurs numerous streams flow towards the Ganges-Jumna *doāb*. Of these the most important is the Tons.

The Tons.

The Tons, the *Tamasa* and *Parnāsa* of the Purānas, and the Rāmāyana, and the *Prinas* of Megasthenes, [1] rises in the Maihar state at Jukehi (23° 59′ N., 80° 29′ E.), its nominal source being the *Tamasa-kund*, a tank standing on the Kaimur range some 2,000 feet above the sea. From this point the river follows a general north-easterly course for about 116 miles through the states of Maihar and Rewah, passing into British territory at Deora village (25° 4′ N., 81° 44′ E.).

After traversing the rough hilly country round Maihar, the river flows through the level fertile country of the Rewah home district where it is joined by the Satna river, its principal affluent, 5 miles south of Mādhogarh (24° 34′ N., 81° 0′ E.), not far from the spot where it is bridged by the East Indian Railway. Forty miles lower down it reaches the edge of the plateau at Purwa, where, together with its affluents, the Bīhar and Chachaia, it presents a magnificent series of water-falls. The greatest fall is that of the Bīhar which precipitates itself off the plateau in a great sheet of water, 600 feet broad and 370 feet high. The fall of the Chachaia is rather smaller, being only 300 feet in height with a rapid 500 yards long below it.

1. McCrindle—*Megasthenes and Arrian*, 134.

"The grandeur of this fall is increased by the rapid, which adds to the force with which this body of water is projected through the lines formed by the stupendous banks of rock, which, diverging as they approach the *ghāts*, and affording a distant view of the country below them, form a vista truly grand and beautiful." [1] The Tons itself has a fall of only some 200 feet in height, and 500 in breadth.

In the end of the rainy season the sight is a magnificent one and well worth a visit "the verdure of the grass is there too brilliant to appear natural on canvas. Every tree affords a fragrant blossom; every plant a flower; yet the eye is so fascinated by the awful grandeur of the fall, that it is long ere it rests on the softer beauties of the landscape." When the sun shines through the spray below, the "prismatic colours, in their most vivid tints, form......an extensive rainbow." [2] This fall continues throughout the year, and might possibly be made of great commercial value as a source of power.

Leaving the hollow rocky channel at the base of the fall, the Tons again flows through a level plain spreading out into a wide stream with frequent long deep reaches, till it finally leaves the State at Deora. The stream is used for irrigation wherever the banks render it possible, while navigation in small boats is regularly carried on between Sitlāha (24° 57′ N., 81° 36′ E.), and Teonthar (24° 59′ N., 81° 45′ E.). In the rainy season the river becomes dangerous owing to its liability to sudden flood.

The Son.

The Son (from *Sona*, the "red-gold" or "crimson coloured") rises near the Narbadā at Amarkantak (22° 40′ N., 81° 46′ E.) in the Maikala range, the hill on which its nominal source is located being called Sonbhadra, or more commonly Son-munda.

The river is of some historical importance, being the *Erranoboas* (*Hiranyavāha*) of Arrian and Megasthenes [3] and the *Soa* of Ptolemy. Various origins for this name are given, the most probable seems to be *Hiranyavāha*, "gold-bearing" from the red-gold colour given it by the quantity of sand it holds in suspension during the rains, or possibly from the existence, in former days, of gold in its alluvium. Various other explanations are current, and are recorded in the *Sona-māhātmya* and *Brihad Brahma Purāna*, but they are mostly modern derivations of the usual "striving-after-meaning" class.

Its waters possess great sanctity, the performance of *Sandhya* on its banks ensuring absolution and the attainment of heaven even to the slayer of a Brāhman. Legends about the stream are numerous, one of the most picturesque assigning the origin of the Son and Narbadā to two tears dropped by Brahma, one on either side of the Amarkantak range.

It is frequently mentioned in Hindu literature in the *Rāmāyanas* of Vālmik and Tulsi Dās, the *Sri Bhāgvat* and other works.

1. Pogson—*A History of the Boondelas (1828)*, page 173.
2. *Ibid.*
3. McCrindle—*Megasthenes and Arrian*, 135-187, and *Ptolemy*, 94.

The river soon after leaving its source falls in a cascade over the edge of the Amarkantak plateau amid the most picturesque surroundings, and flows through the Bilāspur District of the Central Provinces till it again enters Rewah State territory at 23° 6′ N., and 81° 59′ E. From this point till it leaves the State, after a course of 288 miles, the stream flows through a maze of valley and hill, for the most part in narrow rocky channels, but expanding in favourable spots into magnificent deep broad reaches locally called *Dahār*, the favourite resorts of the fisher caste. Following at first a northerly course for about 145 miles, it encounters, at its juncture with the Mahānadi river at Sarsī (24° 5′ N., 81° 3′ E.), the bold scarps of the Kaimur range, and is turned in a north-easterly direction, finally leaving the State five miles east of Deora village (24° 35′ N., 82° 47′ E.). Besides the Mahānadi there are three other affluents of importance, one on the left bank, the Johilla, which also rises at Amarkantak, and enters at Barwāhī village (23° 37′ N., 81° 16′ E.), and two which join it on the right bank, the Banās (24° 17′ N., 81° 29′ E.), and the Gopat near Bardī (24° 32′ N., 82° 29′ E.). The river bed is formed of Vindhyan sandstone practically throughout its whole length, the sandy bottom in many places taking the form of dangerous quick-sands called *chorbārū*. The river is little used for irrigation, but where the banks are low a rich deposit of silt is yearly deposited by the overflow of the stream, in which excellent crops are grown. The river, ordinarily of moderate dimensions and steady flow, swells, after a few hours rain, into a roaring torrent, often causing severe damage to the neighbourhood.

GEOLOGY.[1] The Geology of Rewah may be fitly described as an epitome of the Geology of the Indian Peninsula, there being scarcely a single formation met with in Peninsular India that is not represented h[illegible] while several important groups have been named after localities situ[illegible] within the State. The type area of the Rewah section of the Upper Vindhyans, the red shales, all known occurrences of which are situated within Rewah territory, with the exception of a portion of the outcrop which extends eastwards into the Mirzāpur District; the Kaimur group of the Upper Vindhyans; the Kehanjua group of the Lower Vindhyans; and the Sirbū shales, one of the sub-divisions of the Lower Bhānder group, called after the range of this name having local appellations.

The following is a list of the formations represented in Rewah:—

(28) Recent Alluvial Deposits.
(27) High-level Laterite.
(26) Deccan Trap and Trap Dykes.
(25) Lameta.
(24) Gondwāna Fault-rocks.

GONDWANA {
(23) Supra-Barākar.
(22) Barākar.
(21) Talchir.

1. By Mr. E. Vredenburg, *Geological Survey of India.*

BHANDER	(20) Upper Bhānder Sandstone. (19) Sirbū Shales. (18) Lower Bhānder Sandstone. (17) Bhānder Limestone. (16) Ginnurgarh Shales.	Upper Vindhyan.
REWAH	(15) Upper Rewah Sandstone. (14) Jhīri Shales. (13) Lower Rewah Sandstone. (12) Pannā Shales.	
KAIMUR	(11) Upper Kaimur Sandstone. (10) Bijaigarh Shales. (9) Lower Kaimur Sandstone.	
	(8) Rhotās Limestone. (7) Kehanjua Group. (6) Porcellanites and Trappoids. (5) Basal-beds of the Vindhyans.	Lower Vindhyan.
	(4) Red Shales. (3) Supra Bijāwar. (2) Bijāwar. (1) Bengal Gneiss and Schists.	

The Kaimur range forms the southern limit of the Upper Vindhyans. North of the Kaimur range all the other sub-divisions of the Upper Vindhyans are met with in succession. This area, which contains the capital of the State, is mostly an elevated plain occupied by the lower members of the Bhānder group, almost everywhere concealed beneath a thick covering of alluvium. Some of the highest hill tops carry a thick covering of laterite, bearing witness to a former extension of the Deccan Trap in this direction.

The Son and its tributary, the Mahānadi, approximately coincide with the southern boundary of the Lower Vindhyans.

This group is more completely represented in Rewah than anywhere else. The curious volcanic ash-beds called the "porcellanites" have the greatest part of their outcrop situated within the limits of the State. South of the Lower Vindhyan outcrop there extends a region occupied by long parallel ranges of wild jungle-clad hills interspersed here and there with strips of cultivated land. The hills belong mostly to the Bijāwar formation, while the cultivated areas are occupied principally by the underlying gneiss. This region, situated between the Vindhyan outcrop to the north, and the Gondwāna to the south, occupies the site of a once lofty mountain range whose denudation supplied materials for both the Vindhyan and the Gondwāna sediments. The Bijāwars exhibit an extremely varied series of slates, sandstones, jaspers, bands of iron-ore, limestones and basic lavas and ash-beds. Neither they nor the gneiss have been geologically surveyed in any detail. Their structure is roughly that of a syncline along the axis of which their uppermost beds are unconformably overlaid by several newer formations: first a group of slates, very similar to the Bijāwars themselves, but underlaid by sandstones and coarse conglomerate, entirely made up of Bijāwar fragments; then a series of massive sandstones

associated with shales of a deep red or purple colour, the "Red shale series," unconformable to these supra Bijāwars, and so similar to the Upper Vindhyan sandstones that they might easily be mistaken for them were they not themselves unconformably overlaid by the basement beds of a large outlier of Lower Vindhyans.

The Gneiss and Bijāwars abut abruptly in a southern direction against the almost rectilinear faulted boundary of the Gondwānas. Except for some inliers of Gneiss, the southern districts of Rewah are almost entirely occupied by the Gondwāna formation. It has been surveyed in great detail by Mr. Hughes who has divided it into three groups—the Talchir, Barākar and Supra-Barākar—the middle one being the coal-bearing formation. Basalt dykes and intrusive silts belonging to the Deccan Trap period occur abundantly throughout the Gondwāna area.

Lastly, the southern border of the State is occupied by the cretaceous Lametas and Deccan Trap, the southernmost point of the territory, the celebrated hill of Amarkantak, consisting of the latter rock.

Mineral products.

Nearly all the formations represented in the State yield valuable mineral products. In the Gneiss area is situated the celebrated band of corundum at Pipra (24° 0′ N., 82° 41′ E.) near the Rehr river, which also contains indications of the presence of workable mica.[1] An attempt was once made to work a vein of galena in the Gneiss near Baigawāra in the Bardī *tahsīl*, but was shortly afterwards discontinued. The Bijāwar formation appears to contain valuable bands of iron-ore. Some of the Bijāwar limestones could be turned to good account as ornamental marbles, while there is abundance of a bright red banded jasper, similar to that found in rocks of the same age near Gwalior and which is largely used for inlaid stone-work at Agra. So little, however, is as yet known of the Gneiss and Bijāwars in Rewah that it is impossible to pass any opinion upon their value as sources of mineral wealth.

Lime.

In addition to the excellent building materials obtained from the Vindhyan sandstones, one of the limestone bands, the Bhānder limestone, is extensively quarried. It burns into lime of superior quality, is used for smelting purposes, and has come largely into use lately as a paving stone.

Coal.

A rich store of fuel exists in the coal-seams of the Barākar group in the Gondwāna series. The colliery at Umariā has been successfully worked for many years, and the Johilla coal field, containing coal of even better quality, is being opened out. The Gondwāna beds sometimes contain feruginous nodules, perhaps of lateritic origin, that have been locally employed as iron-ore, and some of the laterite posterior to the age of the Deccan Trap has been used for the same purpose.

Clays.

Ceramic clays of good quality are found in the Gondwānas and in the Lametas.

Fossils.

The plant remains abundantly yielded by the Gondwāna formation have been described by Feistmantel in his monumental work on the

1. *Economic Geology of India. Corundum* by T. H. Holland *(1898)*, pp. 49-51. *The Mica Deposits of India in Mem. Geol. Survey of India*, XXXIV-11-121.

Fossil Flora of the Gondwāna System, published in the *Palæontologia Indica*, to which some interesting observations have lately been added by Zeiller in the *New Series* of that same publication, *Volume II*.

No complete account of the geology of Rewah has yet been written. South of the Kaimur range the Gneiss and Bijāwars have only received the most cursory examination; north of the Kaimurs the whole country, with the exception of a portion near Mādhogarh, has remained unsurveyed in consequence of the unfortunate death in 1878 of Mr. W. L. Wilson, who for many years previous had been engaged upon an admirably accurate survey of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, working his way gradually from west to east. Summary.

With the exception of Mr. Wilson's work, which has never been published, all the geological results so far obtained will be found recorded in the publications of the Geological Survey. The most important contributions to the subject are Mr. Mallet's "Vindhyan Series" (*Memoirs, VII, pp. 1—129*), Mr. Hughes' "Southern Coalfields of the Rewah-Gondwāna Basin" (*Memoirs, XXI, pp. 137—249*) and Messrs. Oldham, Datta and Vredenburg's "Geology of the Son Valley" (*Memoirs, XXXI, pp. 1—178*).

The prevalent tree in the Rewah forest is *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*), others being the *sāj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa*) and *khair* (*Acacia catechu*). The brushwood consists mainly of the species *Grewia, Zizyphus, Casearia, Antidesma, Woodfordia, Flueggia, Phyllanthus, Boswellia* and *Buchanania* with occasional trees of *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*). BOTANY.[1]

The Rewah jungles are famous for their big game. Tigers are met with in considerable numbers, while bears, panthers, *sāmbar* (*Cervus unicolor*), *chinkāra* (*Gazella benetii*) and other species usually found in Peninsular India abound. Wild fowl of all classes are common throughout its area. FAUNA.

The climate of Rewah is subject to considerable extremes of temperature, especially in the hilly tract where the heat is often excessive, while the cold season is of short duration. CLIMATE (Table I).

The average rainfall, as recorded at Rewah, is 42·23 inches. By natural divisions the average works out to 42·2 for the plateau or *Uparihār*, 41·5 for the *Tarihār* and for the hilly tract 46·56. In 1894-95 a maximum of 64 was experienced, and in 1904-05 a minimum of 26·34. Rainfall (Table II).

No earthquakes or storms of unusual character have occurred in the State. Cyclone, etc.

Section II.—History.

(GENEALOGICAL TREE.)

Before dealing with the history of the State it will be interesting to take a brief survey of the history of the tract now known as Baghelkhand.

The present name of the tract is derived from the clan name of the ruling house of Rewah. This name can only have come into general use in the 17th or 18th century, as it is never employed by Muhammadan Early days.

1. By Lt.-Col. D. Prain, I. M. S., *Botanical Survey of India*.

historians, who invariably term this region Bhata, or Bhat-ghora, while in pre-Muhammadan days it was comprised in the regions known as Māha Kosala, Chedi-desh and Dāhāla. In Akbar's day this tract fell partly in the Bhat-ghora and partly in the Kālanjar (Kālinjar) *sarkārs* of the Allahābād *sūbah*. It was, however, in great part a *terra incognita*, especially the Bhat-ghora or Bāndhu section about which Abul Fazl has little or nothing to say.[1] Aurangzeb separated the districts round Rewah from Bhat-ghora including it and Sohāgpur, in the Kālanjar *sarkār*.[2]

The Haihaya, Chedis or Kalachuris.

This region has been from very early days connected with the Haihayas, Kalachuris or Chedis, who were apparently branches of the same tribe. The Mahābhārata, Rāmāyana, Purānas and early Buddhist books all assign them sovereignty over this tract. It would appear that in Buddha's day the Māgadhas held the country up to the Son valley and the Chedis (or Cetis) Māha Kosala, lying to the north-west of it.[3] They appear to have been a branch of the great Haihaya tribe. The Haihayas early acquired the Narbadā valley, their first capital being at Māhishmatī, now Maheshwar in Indore State. They claimed Yādav descent and traced their origin to a mythical ancestor called Kārtavīrya Arjuna, of a thousand arms.[4] The connection with Māhishmatī was always carefully preserved, and we find Haihaya officials in the 11th century serving under the Western Chālukyas of Kalyān, still described as "Lords of Māhishmatī, the best of towns." The Haihaya main branch appears to have been gradually driven eastwards towards the source of the Narbadā, where they remained for many centuries as feudatories of the various dynasties which successively ruled that tract. Baghelkhand, during the second and third century B.C., more strictly speaking, the portion north of the Kaimur range, was held by the Maurya dynasty, the great Tope at Bhārhut, being erected under the auspicies of Asoka. In the first century A. D. it fell to the Sungas, one of the gates of this same stupa bearing an inscription referring to its erection during the rule of this dynasty.[5] During the fourth and fifth century A. D. it was in the hands of the Guptas of Māgadha. Their rule is recorded in the inscriptions of the feudatory kings of Uchhakalpa and of the Parivrājaka Rājās, found at Kho in Nāgod State.[6] It is recorded in these inscriptions that the king concerned is "in enjoyment of sovereignty by (favour of) the Gupta king." In one of these records, moreover, the king is stated to have "sought to give prosperity to the kingdom of Dāhāla, which had come to him by inheritance and the eighteen forest kingdoms." This is of interest, as Samudra Gupta (350 A. D.) in his Allahābād pillar inscription mentions the

1. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, II, 157, 166.

2. Hamilton—*Hindostan*, I, 316.

3. Rhys—David's—*Buddhist India*, 23.

4. I. A., XII, 253—Ep. Ind., II, 14.

5. I. A., XXI, 225.

6. Corp. Ins. Ind., III, 93, 100, 106, 112, 121, 132, 135—J. B. A., LVIII, 100—I. A., XX, 377.

conquest of "the forest kingdoms," which may possibly be a reference to these chiefs, while the Arjunayas mentioned in the same record as a frontier tribe may refer to the Haihayas as the descendants of Arjuna.[1] The remains of numerous buildings, and several rock-cut temples also testify to the Gupta dominion.[2] The Haihayas, Chedis or Kalachuris now began to rise in importance. Historically nothing definite is known as to the rise of this clan, but the fact that they employ an era of their own, of which the initial year corresponds to A. D. 249, points to their having become a tribe of some local importance about the third century A. D. Traditionally the establishment of their position is connected with the capture of the fort of Kālanjar, where one Krishna Chedi slew "an evil-minded king who practised cannibalism."[3] By the end of the sixth century they had become of sufficient importance to engage in a contest with Mangalīsa, the Chālukya king of Badāmi, who in his Mahākūta (Bijāpur) inscription of A. D. 598 records a victory over Buddha-Varman Kalatsuri (Kalachuri), son of Sankaragana of Chedi, during a campaign in "the northern regions."[4] The Vrihat Samhita,[5] written in the 6th century, mentions the Chaidyas as a people of the *Madhya-desh* or middle region of India.

During the seventh century the strong arm of Harshavardhana, of Kanauj (606-48), kept all the tribes in subjection. On his death in 648 A. D., however, they were left to their own devices and the more enterprising at once came to the front. During this period, while the Paramāras were establishing themselves in Mālwā, the Rāshtrakātas in Kanauj and the Chālukyas in Gujarāt and Southern India, the Chedis seized on Baghelkhand. With Kālanjar as a base they rapidly extended their sway, the tract becoming known as *Chedi-desh* after them. Their proudest title was *Kālanjara-puravaradhīshvara*, or lords of Kālanjar, best of cities.[6]

From the 9th century to the end of the 12th we have a line of Kalachuri kings ruling in this tract.[7] The Kalachuris later on came in contact with their neighbours, the Chandellas of Bundelkhand, and received at the hand of Yashovarman Chandella (925-55) the first serious blow to their supremacy, losing the fort of Kālanjar and the title of "Lords of Kālanjar" which was henceforth assumed by their conquerors.[8]

The most famous Kalachuri king of this line was Gangeyadev Vikramāditya (1038-42) who is mentioned by Al Birūni, the 11th century Geographer. He was a contemporary of Ganda Chandella

1. Corp. Ins: Ind: III, 1-21.—J. R. A. S., 1897.
2. See Archæology.
3. Mysore Insc., 64.—P. S. O. C. I., No. 121.
4. I. A., XIX, 7.
5. I. A., XXII, 169.
6. Arc. Sur. of West: Ind: No. 10.
7. Ep. Ind., II, 304; Arc. Sur. Rep., IX, 112; XXI, 103.
8. Ep. Ind., I, 122-235; II, 6-90; III, 1.—Arc. Sur. Rep., II, 445; J. B. A., L, 1.—I. A., XX, 101-145.

(999-1040). Gangeya attempted to found a large empire and so far succeeded as to have his suzerainty recognised in Nepāl. [1]

His son and successor, Karnadev (1042-1122) tried to follow in his father's footsteps. In 1053 he joined with Bhīma I of Gujrāt (1022-63) in attacking Dhār and forcing Rājā Bhoja to flee. [2] He was later on defeated by the Chandella king, Kīrtivarman (1098-1100). [3] Gangeyadev struck the only coin of this house, which was later on used by the Chandellas and Rāshtrakātas as a model for their coinage. Several records of this dynasty have been found in Baghelkhand itself. [4]

The ndellas.

About the 12th century the Chandellas, driven eastwards by the Muhammadans, expelled the Kalachuris from their districts north of the Narbadā. This is shewn by the records of the feudatory chiefs of Kakaredi, a place 40 miles east of Kālanjar, who in copper-plate grants of 1175 and 1195 A. D. recognise the suzerainty of the Kalachuris, but in later record of 1239 A. D. acknowledge the suzerainty of the Chandellas. The latest known Chandella record is dated in A. D. 1289. [5]

bal rule.

On the destruction of the big suzerain clans by the Muhammadans, the country was left at the mercy of various tribes, such as the Bhars, Sengar and Chauhān Rājputs, Gonds and others. Of these the Bhars [6] are the most interesting. They appear to have held Kālanjar in the 13th century and to have been able to oppose even the Muhammadan forces. Their descendants still inhabit the Mauganj, Huzūr, Raghurājnagar and Bardī *tahsīls* in Rewah.

The ancestors of the Parihār Rājputs of Nāgod State who ruled most of Bundelkhand in the 8th century appear to have entered Baghelkhand about the 9th century, on the destruction of their power by the Chandellas. The Nāgod State records, however, relate only to the 14th century when the Parihārs seized Naro Fort from the Telī Rājās. [7]

The ghelas.

We now pass to the history of the Baghelas. The Rewah Chiefs are Baghela Rājputs, a section of the Chālukya or Solanki clan tracing their descent from the rulers of Anhilwāra Pātan. In the 7th century the Chāvada or Chapotkata dynasty, who were ruling in southern Gujarāt, were driven from their dominions, tradition says, by Bhuvāda of Kalayān in Kanauj, but more probably by the Tājika Arab raid of 739 A.D. [8] The Chāvada king's pregnant wife escaped with her brother to the jungles where she bore a son, called from the region of his birth Vana-rājā, "the jungle king." About 750 Vana-rājā founded the Chāvada dynasty of Gujarāt with Anhilwāra Pātan as chief town. His

1. J. B. A., 1903, 1.
2. *Ras Mala*, I, 82ff; 90.—I. A., VI, 185-213.—Ep. Ind., I, 232-294. "Kīrtikaumudi" of Someshvara edited by Kāthvate.
3. Arc. Sur, Rep., vols. IX, X, XXI.—Ep. Ind., I, 220.
4. I. A., XVII, 225.
5. Arc. Sur. Rep., XXI, 52.—Ep. Ind., I, 330.
6. I. A., IV, 265.—J. B. A., XIV, 297; XLVI, 227.
7. Nāgod State records, J. B. A., L, 1.—C. A. S. R., XI, 164.
8. Nausari plate 7th Orientallische, Congress in Wien, Arische Section 211.

successors ruled till 941, A.D. when they were ousted by the Chālukyas. The Chālukyas are one of the four Agnikula Rājput clans, who claim descent from the sacred fire-pit at Mount Abu, the Paramāras, Parihārs and Chauhāns being the other three. The Chālukyas were created by Brahma who made the image of a man from his own essence in the palm of his hand and cast it into the sacred fire, whence arose a warrior wearing the *janeo* with a sword in his right hand, and in his left a Veda. The Chālukyas are divided into sixteen branches.[1]

"The name Chalukya is a sanskritised form, through an earlier form Chalukya, of the old names Chalkya, Chalkiya, Chirikya, Chalukya of the great Dakhan dynasty (A. D. 552-973), made to harmonise with the Puranik-looking story, that the founder of the dynasty sprang from the palm (*Chuluka*) of Brahma. The form Chalukya seems to have been confined to authors and writers. It was used by the great Dakhan poet Bilhana (*Circ.* 1050) and by the Anahilwara chroniclers. In Gujarat the popular form of the word seems to have been Solaki or Solanki (a dialectic variant of Chalukya)."[2]

The true origin of the Agnikula clans has been the subject of much discussion. There is no doubt that they were of foreign extraction and came from the northern frontiers of India. Proving themselves valuable supporters of the Brāhman faith, this well-known story of their creation at Abu was invented to give them celestial origin and include them in Hindu fold as orthodox Kshatriyas. There are some reasons for believing that these four clans were sections of the great Gurjara tribe, which early acquired Gujarāt, and spread over most of Central and much of Southern India.[3]

The last Chāvada was Sāmantasinha, whose sister had married Rāji, a descendant of the Chālukya king Bhuvāda who destroyed the Panchāsar kingdom. Rāji's son Mulrājā murdered his uncle and seized the throne founding a line of kings who ruled until 1242.

In the reign of Kumārapāla (1143-72) one Anāka Solanki (or Arnorājā), who was a son of Kumārapāla's mother's sister, rose to prominence. For his services he received from Kumārapāla the rank of Sāmanta and the village of Vyāghrapalli or Vaghela "the tiger's lair," ten miles south-west of Anhilwāra, in *jāgīr*. From this village the Vaghela or Baghela branch takes its name. His son was Lavanaprasāda, who appears in Ajayapāla's time (1172-76) to have been governor of Udayapura and Bhilsa (now in Gwalior), then under Gujarāt.[4] He became later on minister to Rājā Bhīm II (1178-1242) and acquired the village of Dhavalagarha or Dhavala corrupted later to Dholka, thirty miles south-west of Vaghela. An able administrator

1. *Rājasthān* I, 88, 93.
2. Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I., Pt. I, Gujarāt, 156.
3. J. B. R. A. S., 1903, J. R. A. S., 1904, 639; 1905, 1.
4. I. A., XVIII, 237.

he contrived, while Bhīm was making an ineffectual stand against the Muhammadans, to become in fact, ruler of all Gujarāt, even issuing grants for land, [1] although neither he nor his son ever assumed the insignia of royalty.

Lavanaprasāda married Madanarājnī and had a son Vīradhavala ("hero of Dhavala"). Vīradhavala (1219-38) was a strong ruler, and managed to successfully oppose the advance of Muiz-ud-dīn Muhammad Ghorī (1191-1205). In 1238 Vīradhavala died and a competition took place for the throne between his two sons Vīrama and Visāladev. Visāladev finally succeeded. He refused to recognise his overlord Tribhuvanapāla, the successor of Bhīm and nominal ruler of Gujarāt, and seized Anhilwāra making it his capital. He was followed by Arjunadev (1262-74), Sārangdev (1274-96), and Karnadev. Karnadev ruled nominally till 1304, but in 1298 he was attacked by Ulugh Khān, brother of the emperor Alā-ud-dīn, and Nasrat Khān, who captured and sacked the capital, Karna flying for asylum to Rāmdev at Devagiri where he appears to have died a fugitive some years after. [2]

The Baghelas state that a son of Vīradhavala (1219-38), called Vyāghradev, made his way into northern India and obtained possession of the fort of Marpha, 18 miles north-east of Kālinjar. The Rewah family are singularly devoid of reliable historical records. Such histories as exist are of modern composition, and confuse persons and dates in a most bewildering manner, and were it not for the detailed accounts of the Muhammadan writers, it would be impossible to give anything like a connected account of the line. [3]

The date assigned by the State records to Vyāghradev's migration to northern India is 631 A. H. or A. D. 1233-34. [4] Vyāghradev married the daughter of Rājā Makunddev Chandrāvat and had five sons. The eldest Karnadev succeeded him, while the second son was the ancestor of the Raos of Kasauta, now represented by the Bāra Rājā in the Allahābād District.

Karnadev after his succession married Padma Kunwarī, daughter of Somadatta, the Haihaya chief of Ratanpur, who brought him in her dowry the fort of Bāndhogarh. Karna moved his residence to the fort, which became the foundation of the future Baghela dominions, and was their capital till 1597. On the destruction of the Baghela dynasty of Anhilwāra in 1298, a great migration of Baghelas took place to Bāndhogarh.

Of the next thirteen rulers little or nothing is recorded. With Bhīradev, the sixteenth chief, however, we strike firmer ground.

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1. I. A., VI, 180.
2. E. M. H., III, 163, 551.
3. See Appendix A.
4. Not 381 of Harsha era as Cunningham states (Arc. Sur. Rep., XXI, 104).

The earliest historical reference to a Baghel chief of Rewah is in the time of Bahlol Lodī (1451-89). The Baghel chief of the day Rājā Bhīra or Bhaira, also called Rājā Bhīd and Rājā of Pannā by the Muhammadan writers, assisted Husain Shāh Sharki of Jaunpur who was flying before the Emperor. Bahlol Lodī had defeated Husain Shāh and obtained possession of Jaunpur into which place he had put Mubārak Khān as governor.[1] This took place in 1487-89. The Baghel chief continued to support Husain Shāh, and in 1492, in Sikandar Lodī's day, when Mubārak Khān was driven from Jaunpur, Rājā Bhīra imprisoned him.[2] Sikandar Lodī (1489-1517) thereupon made an advance into Bhata, upon which Rājā Bhīra set Mubārak Khān at liberty. The Rājā continued, however, to support the Jaunpur house, and in 1494 Sikandar was obliged to enter Baghelkhand. He marched as far as Kantīt (25° 10′ N., 82° 35′ E.) where Bhīra met him and offered his allegiance. Sikandar restored him Kantīt and retired towards Arail (25° 25′ N., 81° 57′ E.) and Prayāg (Allahābād), but Bhīra, suspicious of his intentions, suddenly abandoned his camp and fled. One historian states that Sikandar collected Bhīra's property and returned it to him, but the author of the *Maghzan-i-Afghāni* is no doubt correct in saying he looted it.[3] In 1495 Sikandar again attacked Bhīra. At Khān Ghātī, probably Kathauli *ghāt*, he was opposed by the Rājā's grandson, Bīr Singh, who was defeated and fled to Pannā pursued by Sikandar. Bhīra then fled towards Sirguja (?), but died on the road. Sikandar advanced as far as Pāphund (24° 0′ N., 81° 9′ E.), 20 miles north of Bāndhogarh, but owing to the failure of supplies and great losses among his horses he was forced to retire on Jaunpur. Lakhmī Chand, one of the Rājā's sons, at once informed Husain Shāh of the straits into which Sikandar had fallen. **Bhīra (1470-95).**

Husain thereupon proceeded to attack him but Sikandar contrived for a time to evade a meeting. Meanwhile Sikandar sent conciliatory messages to Rājā Sālivāhan, the son and successor of Bhīra, and induced him to come to his aid, and Husain was defeated.[4] Sikandar at this time requested Sālivāhan to give him a daughter in marriage. Sālivāhan refused. This refusal rankled and in 1499 "to avenge himself for the old grievance he invaded the country and entirely destroyed all signs of cultivation." He advanced as far as Bāndhogarh, but in spite of the most strenuous efforts was unable to take it and retiring to Jaunpur "sacked the country as far as Banda."[5] **Sālivāhan (1495-1500).**

Sālivāhan was succeeded in about 1500 by his son Bīr Singh, the founder of the town of Birsinghpur (24° 48′ N., 81° 1′ E.) now in Pannā State. Bīr Singh was on good terms with Sikandar Lodī and was a frequent attendant at his court. In about 1515 he gave asylum to Amān Dās of Garha-Mandla, better known as Sangrām Shāh and the greatest ruler of that dynasty. Amān Dās, who was father-in-law to the famous princess Durgāvatī, is stated by Abul Fazl in the *Akbar-nāma* **Bīr Singh (1500-1540)**

1. E. M. H., V, 89.
2. E. M. H., V, 93.
3. E. M. H., V, 94.
4. E. M. H., V, 94.
5. E. M. H., IV, 463,—B. F. I., 574.

to have been "an ill-disposed crafty fellow constantly engaged in evil pursuits. His father several times put him in confinement and then endeavoured to bind him with covenants and promises. But the graceless fellow again relapsed into his evil courses, and *having* been guilty of some disgraceful actions he fled to Nar Singh (*Bīr* Singh) Dev, grandfather of Raja Ram Chander of Panna (*Bhata*). Raja Nar Singh treated him as a son, and when the Rājā went *to* attend upon Sultan Sikandar Lodī he left him behind with his son Parbihan (Vīrbhān) who was then a minor."[1]

Arjun Dās, Amān Dās's father, then formally disinherited him. Upon this Amān Dās returned, and *with his mother's connivance* contrived to murder his father and seize the kingdom. *Two of his* father's old friends, however, informed Bīr Singh who at once returned and overran Garha, forcing Amān Dās to take refuge in the hills. It is then related that "Aman Dās came to meet him (Bīr Singh) on his road, attended by only a few followers. After great display of weeping the Raja forgave him and restored his country." Amān Dās in 1526 assisted Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt at Rāisen, in his campaign against Mahmūd of Mālwā and was then given his title of Sangrām Shāh.[2]

Bīr Singh is the "Nar Singh" who is mentioned by Bābar as assisting Rānā Sanka at the battle of Kanwāha (March 16th, 1527) with 4,000 horse.[3] The Rewah State records shew that he afterwards received the Bhata territories in *Nānkār jāgīr* (maintenance grant) from Bābar when that monarch distributed his kingdom into provinces.[4] Bīr Singh died about 1540, and was succeeded by his son Vīrbhān.

Vīrbhān (1540-55). This chief was ruling during the time of Humāyun and Sher Shāh. A curious tale is current, that Humāyun flying before the victorious Afghān made over his wife Hamīda Bānu to the care of Vīrbhān, and that while in asylum at Bāndhogarh, Akbar was born. The story will not bear examination, as Humāyun only married Hamīda Bānu in Sind in 1541, and Akbar was born at Umarkot on October 15th, 1542.[5]

Possibly some of Humāyun's party took refuge with the Baghel chief after the battle of Kanauj in 1539. The Muhammadan historians, however, tell us nothing about this chief.

Rām Chandra (1555-92). Vīrbhān was succeeded in 1555 by Rām Chandra[6] who was contemporary with Akbar, and is constantly mentioned by Muhammadan writers. A copper-plate grant of his of 965 A. H. or 1557 A. D. is known.

The earliest notice of Rām Chandra is in 1555 when he was attacked by Ibrāhim Sūr. The Rājā was victorious and made Ibrāhim prisoner, but treated him "with great honour, seated him upon the

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1. E. M. H., VI, 32.
2. Do. VI. 30.
3. Erskine—*Babar's Memoirs*' p. 360.
4. *Vide* Administrative Section.
5. Stewart—*Tezkerah-ul-vakiat.—Arc. Sur. Rep.*, XVII, 100.
6. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 406.

throne, and waited upon him as a servant." Ibrāhim remained some time as an honoured guest with Rām Chandra. [1]

In the sixth year of his reign (1562) Akbar heard of the great singer Tān Sen, then at Rām Chandra's court, and sent Jalāl Khān Qurchi to fetch him. Ibrāhim Sūr had already endeavoured to bring him to Agra but in vain. Miān Tān Sen Kalāwat (musician), as he is called, was educated in the famous musical school of Gwalior, started by the Tonwāra chief Mān Singh in the 15th century, and which gave 16 out of the 36 singers and chanters at Akbar's court, mentioned by Abul Fazl. Tān Sen, who rose to great wealth and honour, died a Muhammadan and is burried at Gwalior, his tomb being close to that of the saint Muhammad Ghaus. Tān Sen's songs are still sung throughout India.

In the 8th year of Akbar (1564) Khwāja Abdul Majīd Harāwi, better known as Asaf Khān, was appointed governor of Karrah and proceeded to take possession of his province. Ghāzi Khān Tātār, [2] the governor appointed under the Sūr dynasty, fled to Rām Chandra, and started raising a force. Asaf Khān thereupon "sent an urgent message to Raja Ram Chandra?.........and counselled him strongly for his own welfare to become a subject of his Majesty and pay him tribute........ and to send Ghāzi Khān, who had been a rebel and received shelter from him, to the Protector of the world." [3] Rām Chandra refused and a sanguinary fight followed in which the Rājā was defeated and Ghāzi Khān killed, Rām Chandra fleeing to Bāndhogarh. Asaf Khān then advanced on Bāndhogarh itself but on the intercession of the Hindu chiefs at Delhi, Akbar raised the siege. [4]

During the time of Sher Shāh's successors the strong fort of Kālanjar was purchased by Rājā Rām Chandra from Alī Khān, the governor (Sher Shāh's son-in-law), for a high price. [5] After the capture of Chitor (1567) and Ranthambor (1568) the local Muhammadan landowners were fired with a desire to take Kālanjar and Rām Chandra seeing that he could not hold the fort made it over to Akbar in *Safar* 977 (July 1569). [6]

For many years Rām Chandra could never be persuaded to pay his respects to Akbar in person, although he sent his son Vīrbhadra to court. Finally, however, in the 28th year of Akbar (1583-84) Vīrbhadra suggested that if some one among the royal servants with whom the old chief was acquainted were sent he would consent to come. Rājā Bīrbal, the famous wit, who had originally lived near the Baghel country [7] and

1. E. M. H., V, 244.

2. Do. V, 288.

3. Do. VI, 117.

4. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 367.

5. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 367. He is here called Bijli Khān and not Alī Khān.

6. E. M. H., V, 333.

7. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 193, 400. A local tradition says he was brought up in the Baghel court.

a nobleman Zain Khān Koka were sent. Rām Chandra accompanied them and had an audience with the Emperor at Fatehpur-Sikri when he was received with all honour and courtesy. He presented the Emperor with some rubies, one of which was valued at Rs. 50,000, and received in return 101 horses. Rām Chandra died in the 37th year of Akbar (1592). Badauni says "he left no equal behind him for princely generosity. Among his other gifts he gave a *kror* of gold to the minstrel Tan Sen in one day." [1]

Vīrbhadra (1592-93). Rām Chandra was succeeded by his son Vīrbhadra. Vīrbhadra was at Delhi at the time of his father's death and at once started for Bāndhogarh. On the road, however, he was upset out of his *pālki* and died soon after of his injuries. Akbar was fond of him and paid a visit of condolence to his relative, Rai Singh Rāthor then at Court.[2]

Vikramāditya (1593-1624). Vīrbhadra left a minor son Vikramāditya. His succession was followed by intrigues and disturbances at Bāndhogarh, and Akbar deputed Patr Dās to restore peace. [3] On his arrival he was begged by the young chief's supporters to take the youth to Delhi. Ismāīl Quli Khān was, therefore, sent to Delhi with the boy and arrived there in 1596. A request was at the same time made that the fort should be spared, but Akbar, fully aware of the danger of leaving such strongholds, refused, and Patr Dās captured it after a siege of eight months and five days, in 1597. In 1599 Patr Dās was sent there as governor. From 1597 till 1602 Bāndhogarh and the surrounding districts remained under Muhammadan governors, the capital being moved to Rewah.

Vikramāditya after a short stay at Delhi returned to his own country. He died in 1624. The fort of Bāndhogarh was restored to him. [4]

Amar Singh (1624-40). He was succeeded by Amar Singh, his son, who in the 21st year of Jahāngīr (1624) visited Delhi and paid his respects. In 1634, the eighth year of Shāh Jahān, he joined the army of the Khān Daurān in his campaign against the rebellious Bundelā chief Jhujhār Singh of Orchhā. [5]

Anūp Singh (1640-60). Amar Singh was succeeded in 1640 by his son, Anūp Singh, then a child of six years old. In 1650 Anūp Singh was attacked in Rewah by Pahār Singh, Rājā of Orchhā, and was obliged to flee with his family to the hills. Anūp Singh, in the 30th year of Shāh Jahān (1655-56), visited the Emperor and was received with great honour and granted the rank of *seh-hazārī* and the command of 3,000 Horse.

His younger brother, Fateh Singh, at this time founded the Sohāwal State.

1. E. M. H., V, 447, 538.
2. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 358.
3. Do. I, 469.
4. The State lists make Amar Singh successor of Vikramāditya, but contemporary authors insert the name of Duryodhan Singh, who is stated by *Maāsir-ul-Umra* (Text page 229) to have succeeded Vikramāditya in Anno Akbari 47 or 1602 A. D. and to have been given back Bāndhogarh fort, being followed by Amar Singh in the 21st year of Jahāngīr. It is impossible to account for the discrepancy.
5. E. M. H., VII, 47.

He was succeeded in 1660 by Bhao Singh whose rule appears to have been uneventful. Bhao Singh (1660-90).

Anirudh Singh, his adopted son, then became chief. He was killed in a fight with the Sengar Thākurs of Mauganj ten years after his accession. He left an infant son, six months old, called Avdhūt Singh. Disturbances arose in the State, and finally Hirde Shāh of Pannā, taking advantage of the distracted condition of affairs invaded the country and forced the young chief and his adherents to fly from Rewah to Partābgarh in Oudh. An appeal was made to the Emperor Bahādur Shāh who at once sent troops to the relief of the Baghel chief, and Hirde Shāh evacuated Rewah, but contrived to retain possession of Birsinghpur which still forms a part of Pannā State. Anirudh Singh (1690-1700). Avdhūt Singh (1700-55).

In 1755 Avdhūt Singh was succeeded by Ajīt Singh. In 1758 Alī Gauhar (Shāh Alam), the son and heir of Alamgīr II, made an attack on Pātna. Clive advanced against him and he fled to Makundpur in Rewah. Here he was given asylum by the chief, and at this place his son, afterwards Akbar II, was born.[1] Ajīt Singh (1755-1809).

In 1796 Alī Bahādur and an army of Marāthās attacked Rewah. The Baghel forces under Kalandar Singh Karchuli (*Kalachuri*) opposed them, but the Baghel chief was obliged to come to terms and pay a lakh of rupees. The wretched condition of the finances due to the late disorders is shewn by the fact that this sum had to be borrowed from Thākur Ishwar Singh of Mandan, a circumstance which later on led to serious quarrel. During the war against the Marāthās in 1803-04, a British force was stationed at Makundpur[2] to prevent the Marāthās striking southwards through this region. In this year overtures for a treaty were made by the British Government, which were, however, rejected by the Rājā.

On Ajīt Singh's death his son, Jai Singh, mounted the *gaddi*. In 1812 a body of Pindārīs raided Mirzāpur from Rewah territory. The Chief was believed to have abetted or at least countenanced the raid, and was accordingly called upon to accede to a treaty, in which he acknowledged the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he agreed to refer all disputes with neighbouring chiefs and to allow British troops to march through or be cantoned in his territories. The last condition was not, however, fulfilled and a fresh treaty was entered into in 1813.[3] Jai Singh (1809-33).

Jai Singh was a good scholar and the author of several works as well as a great patron of learning. He had three sons, Visvanāth Singh, Lakshman Singh of Mādhogarh, and Balbhadra Singh of Amarpātan.

Jai Singh was succeeded on his death in 1833 by Visvanāth Singh who had actually controlled the administration of the State since 1813 during his father's life. He was an able ruler and also like his father a lover of literature and learning to which he gave great support. Visvanāth Singh (1833-54).

1. Local information. Francklin—*Shāh Alum* (1798), p. 12.

2. Thorn—*Memoir of the War* (1818), 250.

3. Appendix B.

ghurāj ingh 54-80).

Visvanāth Singh was succeeded by his son Raghurāj Singh. He also was devoted to literary pursuits, and gave great encouragement to scholars. He became an ardent Vaishnava under the influence of Mukundāchārya, whom he appointed chief *Swāmī* to the State and gave the Lakshman Bāgh as a residence.

In 1857 during the Mutiny Raghurāj Singh offered the services of a contingent force of 2,000 men to assist in keeping order in Baghelkhand. The offer was accepted and Colonel Hinde took command. Kunwar Singh, the rebel leader from Dināpur, attempted to march into Rewah, but Lieutenant Willoughby Osborne, the Political Agent, gathered the country people round him and beat him off. Colonel Hinde then took the offensive and cleared the Great Deccan road of rebels, keeping this line of communication clear.

For the good services rendered at this time Raghurāj Singh was granted the Sohāgpur and Amarkantak districts which had been seized by the Marāthās and had passed into British possession. In 1863 he ceded lands for the East Indian Railway, and in 1868 abolished all transit dues and farming of revenues, and also appointed Rājā Sir Dinkar Rao, K. C. S. I., the famous Gwalior minister, to reorganise his administration. In 1870 the separate Agency which had been abolished in 1862 was reformed,[1] the Political Agent residing at Satna.

In 1860 Raghurāj Singh was created a G. C. S. I., receiving this Order at the hands of Lord Canning at Calcutta. In 1870 he attended the Agra *darbār* held in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The condition of the State finances had become very unsatisfactory and in 1875 the administration, at the Chief's request, was taken over by the Political authorities. In 1876 the Chief attended the *darbār* held in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), and in 1877 the Delhi Assemblage at which he received a Banner and Medal and was granted a personal salute of two extra guns. He died in 1880.

enkat an Singh 1880-

The present Chief Venkat Raman Singh succeeded at 4 years old, the State being managed during the minority by the Political Agent. In 1895 he received ruling powers. In 1897 the State suffered from a severe famine in which every effort was made to give relief. For his excellent services in this connection he was created a G. C. S. I. in 1897. In 1903 he attended the Delhi *darbār* and received a gold medal. In 1905 he was presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Indore.

His Highness married twice, once with a daughter of the late chief of Dumraon, a Parmār Rājput, and secondly with a sister of the Rājā of Ratlām, a Rāthor. His Highness's younger sister married the Mahārao of Būndī in 1903, but died the next year. He has a son and heir Mahārāj Kumār Gulāb Singh, born in March 1903.

itles.

The Rewah Chief bears the titles of His Highness and Mahārājā and enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The present ruler bears the personal honour of the G. C. S. I.

RCHÆO- OGY.

The Rewah State has already furnished archæological treasures of considerable importance, among which may be noted the records

1. *Vide* Appendix E.

of the Parivrājaka and Uchhkalpa Chiefs. Throughout the region, moreover, lie numerous remains which have not as yet been adequately explored. Among other localities may be mentioned the Alhā-ghāt pass, Gurgī Masaun, one of the sites proposed for the ancient city of Kausāmbī, Baijnāth, Chandrehī with its curious temple on a circular plan, the caves of Māra and the sacred pool of Kevati kund. These places and others are all dealt with in the *Gazetteer*.

Section III.—Population.

(TABLES III, IV, V, AND VI.)

Enumerations. The State has been enumerated three times, giving in 1881 a population of 1,305,124, 1891 of 1,508,943 and 1901 of 1,327,385.

Density and Variation. The density on the last occasion amounted to 102 persons to the square mile for the whole State with 176 persons to the square mile in the greater part of the State, but of only 72 in the hilly tract. A fall of 181,558 or 13 *per cent.* took place between 1891 and 1901.

Towns and Villages. In all, the State comprises four towns, Rewah (24,608), Satna (7,027), Umariā (5,381) and Govindgarh (5,022) and 5,565 villages.[1] Of the latter, 5,039 have a population of under 500; 413 of between 500 -1,000; 95 of between 1,000-2,000; and 18 of between 2,000-5,000.

Migration. Of the total population, 1,201,653 or 93 *per cent.* were born in the State, and 30,611 or 2 *per cent.* in other States of Baghelkhand. Of the rest, 14,061 or 1 *per cent.* came from other States in Central India, and 52,186 or 3 *per cent.* from the United Provinces.

Sex and Civil Condition. Of the population in 1901, 659,377 were males, and 668,008 females, giving 1,013 women to 1,000 men. The figures for civil condition give 105 wives to 100 husbands, due probably to excess of wives found in the hilly tract.

Religions. The State comprised 1,013,350 Hindus, forming 76 *per cent.* of the population; 529 Jains; 32,918 Musalmāns or 2 *per cent.*; 280,502 Animists or 21 *per cent.*; 24 Sīkhs; 1 Pārsī and 61 Christians. The last were mainly residents of Umariā, where there were 21.

The distribution shews 85 *per cent.* of Hindus and 12 of Animists in the Plateau area, and 69 and 28 *per cent.*, respectively, in the hilly tract: this latter estimate makes the Animistic figure too low, as the Gonds ordinarily return themselves as Hindus.

Infanticide. The question of female infanticide was raised in Rewah in 1893 when a great deficiency in girls was found to exist among the Parihār, Karchuli (*Kalachuri*) and Somvansi Rājputs. Measures were introduced for the surveillance of certain villages. The Census returns of 1901, however, gave no indication of any prevalence of the practice.

Language and Literacy. Of the population, 94 *per cent.* speak Baghelkhandī, the only other language of importance being Hindī. In 1901 there were 35,946 persons, able to read and write of whom 5,347 were females.

Castes and Tribes. The chief castes are Brāhmans 228,049 or 17 *per cent.*; Kunbīs 79,482 or 6 *per cent.*; Chamārs, 78,163 or 6 *per cent.*; Rājputs, 72,126 or 5 *per cent.*; Ahīrs, 52,370 or 3 *per cent.*

1. Since the Census of 1901, 831 new villages have been brought on the Register.

Occupations.

Of the total population 859,000 or 64 *per cent.* were cultivators and field labourers, 29,813 or about 3 *per cent.* herdsmen and 18,451 *zamindārs;* of other occupations 117,152 or about 9 *per cent.* were supported by general labour, and 25,700 by mendicancy (not religious), while 19,347 were workers and dealers in bamboos, etc.

SOCIAL CHARACTERSITICS. Dress.

The isolated position of the State made it long before outside influence affected dress. The bulk of the population being members of the jungle tribes wore only the *langoti* or narrow slip of cloth of coarse texture, passed between the legs, the *angauchi* or *chaddar*, a sort of sheet used to cover the upper part of the body being a luxury indulged in by few. Even people of position wore a *dhotī* or loin cloth, *angauchi* and *muraitha* (*lit.*—twisted), a piece of cloth twisted to form a head covering and occasionally a *mirzai*, a short jacket often padded, reaching to the waist. A long coat called the *upanna-jāma* was added on special occasions. This last piece of costume has disappeared, except in the dress of the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. A loose cloth called the *phenta* was carried thrown round the shoulders. The head-dress consisted of a *pagrī*. In full dress the *anga* was added. It was a long coat made in the fashion known as *khuli-banh* or open-sleeved. The sleeves were cut wide from the elbow downwards and extended beyond the finger tips, so that it protected the hands in cold weather. The *mirzai* for smart use was cut close to the figure and made with pleats and called a *chunaodār mirzai* (*chunao lit.*—a fold or pleat).

Though the *mirzai*, *anga*, *paijāmas*, etc., are still generally worn by the people, at Rewah itself a tendency is noticeable to adopt semi-European attire. The European coat and waist-coat, tight fitting *paijāmas* of native make, coloured *sāfa* of Rājputāna and European shoes forming the costume.

In women's dress no change has taken place and still consists of the *dhotī* and *cholī* or bodice. The *lehenga* or skirt is seldom worn in Rewah, and never by widows.

Food.

Well-to-do people use *chapāti*, thin cakes of wheat flour, rice, *dāl*, vegetables and spices, etc., known as *sālan*. The commonest form of *sālan* is called *bagja* and is peculiar to Rewah. It consists of *jalebi*-shaped coils of gram flour (*besan*) made up with oil and curds, dipped in sugar, and is held to be a great relish. The middle classes also use rice, but to a less extent, and *dāl* and vegetables. The lower classes eat coarse bread made from the cheaper grains and *matha* or butter-milk.

The poor people have two meals a day, the *duphāri* or *jeonhār*, a mid-day meal taken after 12 noon and *biyāri* or supper, while the richer have in addition *kalewa* or breakfast at 8 A. M. and *sānjhlauka*, a light meal in the evening about 4 or 5 P. M.

The cost of living comes in the case of the poor to about one anna a day, in the middle class to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas, and in the well-to-do to 1 rupee. Friends are entertained at the mid-day meal, except by those who have become modern in their ideas and do so at the evening meal. Often such entertainment consists in merely sending dinner *(taulha)* and *rasoi* to the house in which the guest is living. In the case of those invited to the host's house, the form of entertainment depends on

the caste of the person invited, which may or may not enable him to eat with his host.

Daily life.

The cultivators, who form the bulk of the population, rise at day-break and return home at sun-set. They rest for a couple of hours between noon and 2 o'clock. The mercantile and business classes work from about 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., with a similar rest. The well-to-do who have no special occupation usually rise soon after day-break, and busy themselves with sport or the management of their estates until the evening.

Houses.

The huts of cultivators are made of mud and either thatched or tiled according as circumstances allow. The jungle tribes live in mere hovels made of the leaves of trees and thatched with grass and leaves.

Marriage.

The marriage customs are similar to those elsewhere in India and require no detailed treatment. The expenses lavished on this ceremony are often enormous. On an average, however, the richest spend about Rs. 10,000, the well-to-do Rs. 1,000, the middle classes Rs. 400 and the poor Rs. 60.

Disposal of the dead.

Hindus burn their dead except ascetics and infants, and Muhammadans bury them. The ashes in the former case are usually thrown into the Ganges or some local stream.

Festivals.

The most important local feasts are the *Dasahra*, *Khajulāya* or *Rākhi*, *Diwāli* and *Holi*. The *Dasahra* falls on the 10th day of the light half of the month of *Kunwār* (September-October). On this occasion arms and all the appurtenances of war are worshipped, as in former days this feast indicated the close of the rains when wars and forays recommenced. At this feast a big *darbār* is held by the chief who marches in procession attended by his *sardārs*. The *Diwāli* is the great festival of the trading community and marks the opening of a new financial year. Account books, pens and inkstands are worshipped. On the great day which falls on the 15th *Kārtik Badī* all houses are illuminated and fireworks are let off. The *Holī* falls in the spring on the full moon of *Phālgun* (February-March). It is a season of licence. All partake in the festivities, in which the bandying of coarse pleasantries and the throwing about of red powder take a prominent place.

Amusements.

Among the higher classes shooting is a favourite outdoor past-time, dice, cards and chess being played indoors. The middle classes do not indulge in outdoor games, but play cards and chess at their houses. The common people have many outdoor amusements, which, as a rule, require feats of skill or strength for their performance, others are more or less children's games such as *ati-pāti* or hide and seek, *pitao*, a game of ball somewhat similar to rounders, *charra-patri*, a sort of prisoners' base, and *kabaddi*, a game like Jack-straws' castle. Dancing and singing and the recitation of *kavīta*, portions of the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana, and Bardic tales are also favourite recreations.

Nomenclature.

The names of classes are distinguished to a certain extent. Thus the Kshatriyas have Singh as a termination, Brāhmans often Rām, Kāyasthas the prefix Lāla, while the terms Chaudri, Gauntia and Dahait are affixed to those of Chamārs, *Mahataun* to Telīs and Kalārs and *sāhu* to Baniās.

Family names are unknown. Children are commonly called after the day of the week. The use of Sanskrit names is a peculiarity of Rewah, thus Pradyumna Singh, Anirudh, Sampat, Vrishabhadhwaja-prasād, Chandrashekhar, and the like are unusually common.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public health has been generally good, but in 1887, 1891, 1894, 1896 and 1897 severe epidemics of cholera attacked the State, while in 1887 and 1896 a somewhat virulent form of small-pox appeared.

Plague.

The whole State had been free from plague up to September 1905. Infection from some unknown source was then introduced into Rewah town at a time when the disease was at low ebb throughout India, and when the districts surrounding Rewah were clear. The type was bubonic in the great majority of cases throughout the epidemic and the mortality was high, Rewah never having been attacked before. In spite of this the disease did not spread through the State, but was confined to Rewah town and to villages within a radius of twenty miles from it, while its subsidence from the town was rapid. Its duration in the town was four months. The village epidemic continued till the beginning of May. Mortality amongst rats, squirrels and monkeys was very pronounced.

The total number of reported cases in the town was 408 and of deaths 371, and in the villages 272 and 162, respectively.

The figures below show the incidence *per cent.* of plague by castes in Rewah town.

Brāhmans	9·89
Carpenters...	2·75
Kahārs	8·24
Kāyasthas...	1·02
Baniās	17·31
Kshatriyas...	1·65
Baghels	1·21
Muhammadans	23·62
Other low castes	34·31
TOTAL	100·00

The measures adopted to stop the disease and check its spreading were, in the first instance, the segregation of cases and disinfection of infected houses. These measures were successful, and if preserved, would probably have checked the epidemic, but the people were averse to going to the camps and no compulsion was used. Later on, when the disease was generally epidemic, the people voluntarily evacuated their houses. Inoculation was not attempted. Only spasmodic attempts at rat-killing took place.

In Govindgarh and Mangawān complete evacuation of the houses took place, the people camping out under trees and in huts in the surrounding country and continuing their work. This proved very satisfactory.

The attitude of the people towards the disease was one of great fear as most of them had never experienced an epidemic before.

After the disease became virulent they left their houses freely of their own accord. They were, however, suspicious of European methods of relief and prevention. The popular belief appeared to be that the disease was caused by some action of the Government, and the Agency Surgeon and Hospital Assistants and others were accused of originating and spreading the disease by means of boxes of poison, contaminating wells, etc. Even the State authorities who co-operated with the medical staff in plague measures came under the same opprobium.

CHAPTER II.

ECONOMIC.

Section I.—Agriculture.

(TABLES VII TO XV, XXIX AND XXX.)

General.
Early days.

The chief means of subsistance of the people is agriculture. It is indeed regarded as the best of occupations and a proverb runs :—

उत्तम खेती जिन हर गहा । मध्यम खेती जो सँग रहा ॥
सांझ सबेरे पूंछे जोत्या कहां । बरदा बीज बुरगा तहां ॥

Uttam khetī jin har gaha,
Madhyam khetī jo sang raha ;
Sānjh sabere punche jotya kahān,
Barda bīj burga tahān.

"He thrives best who drives his plough himself, but average success attends the man who only supervises ; while he who is content with mere reports soon loses both his cattle and his seed."

And again—

उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान । निकृष्ट चाकरी भीख निदान ॥

Uttam khetī madhyam bān,
Nikrisht chākarī bhīkh nidān.

" Agriculture is the best (occupation), trade stands next, while (domestic) service is the lowest and alms begging the last resource."

The truth of the first couplet is amply borne out by the fact that the Kunbīs are far and away the best cultivators, and at the same time carry on all operations themselves.

It is not now possible to say what part of the country was first cultivated, but the western section of the State, including the Huzūr and Teonthar *tahsīls*, have been longest settled. The *dahiya* form of cultivation which consists in felling and burning trees and growing crops in their ashes was, no doubt, very common, as it is even now practised to a small extent in the hilly tract. The Lodhīs and Kunbīs are considered to be the earliest settlers of the cultivating class, who were later on joined in their peaceful pursuits by the Rājput settlers who had gradually taken to arts of peace. The descendants of these Rājputs are not now able to consort with the Rājputs proper, their change of occupation having caused them to lose caste.

The revenue was paid in kind and was graduated to the nature of the soil and the caste of the holder, those of higher caste paying a smaller share of the produce.

The greatest influx of cultivators is traditionally said to have come into Rewah after the fall of Kanauj in the 11th century. This is in part supported by the prevalence of members of the Kanaujiya sub-caste among the Kunbīs, Kāchhīs, Kumhārs, etc.

In Mahārājā Bhao Singh's time also large numbers migrated from the disturbed northern districts to this tract, bringing with them Brāhmans, Kāyasthas, Thākurs and others of the higher classes.

The pressure due to want of land never affected the Rewah cultivator, and when his fields had temporarily lost their productive power he could always find other land. One result of this is that the local agriculturist has never learned to use manure or how to give artificial strength to the soil. The want of this knowledge is now being felt in the more cultivated districts where fresh land is not to be had.

General conditions.

The soil of the State falls into two sections. The land north of the Kaimur range is covered by a fertile alluvial soil bearing excellent crops, but in the hilly tracts cultivation is productive only in the valleys where detritus has collected, and along the beds of streams.

Classes of soil.

The cultivator recognizes a large number of soils which he classes by composition and position. The most important classes are *mair* which is sub-divided into three varieties, *dawar*, *rusi* and *gobaris*. It is the "black-cotton" soil of Europeans, which is remarkable for its power of retaining moisture; *sigon*, a lighter soil of a yellow colour, bearing rice when irrigable. It has two varieties *sigon* and *sigai*; *domat* is, as its name implies, a mixture of two soils. It has two varieties (1) a mixture of *sigon* and *mair*, and (2) of *mair* and *bhāta*; *dandi* is a very light sandy soil found on the hills; *ūsar* is a white soil of low fertility; and *bhāta* a stony soil.

Where classed by position soils are styled *gauhān* or lying near a village (*gaon*), *simār* land remote from the village, on the border (*sima*) *majhār* land lying in a position intermediate between the two last, and *kachhār* fertile alluvial soil in river beds and on banks of streams.

Soils are also often named after the prevailing crops such as *kodauhai* or land bearing *kodon*, *dhānhai* land bearing rice (*dhān*) and so on.

Mair is best suited to *rabi* crops but is of no use for rice which is only grown in *sigon* and some classes of *domat*. The other soils bear millets chiefly.

Seasons.

Two seasons are recognized the *kharīf* or *siārī* lasting from May to October, in which *junarī* (*jowār*), *kodon*, cotton, etc., are cultivated, and the *rabi* or *unhārī* lasting from October to March, in which wheat, gram and barley are sown.

Prognosis of seasons according to the cultivators.

According to Hindu and local ideas the proper time for the setting in of the rains is under the *Ardra nakshatra* asterism, which generally falls on the 15th or 16th of June, and thus agrees with meteorological observation.

The peasant always calculates his operations by the *nakshatras* or asterisms, of which there are 27 in the year.

The last nine days of the preceding *Mrig nakshatra* should according to tradition, be very hot, if the rains are to be good.

तपैं मृगशिरा तलफैं चार । बन, बालक, अरु भैंस उखार ॥

Tapain Mrigashira talaphain chār,
Ban bālak aru bhains ukhār.

"In the heat of *Mrigashira* four things should suffer, the forests, children, buffaloes and sugarcane." If this takes place, all will be well.

The rain in *Ardra* should be light and not severe, as in the latter case there is danger of its early cessation.

माघ गरगरी जेठ का जाड़ । नदी नार बहि चलै असाढ ॥
अस बोले भड्डर कै जोय । आसौं बरसा धौं कस होय ॥

Māgh gargarī Jeth kā jār, nadī nār bahi chalai Asādh,
As bole bhaddar kai joya, asaun barsa dhaun kas hoya.

"If the month of *Māgh* (January) is sultry, and *Jeth* (May) cold, and the rivers andbrooks fill up rapidly in *Asārh*, the rains, says Bhaddari's wife, will be of doubtful character."

The most important *nakshatras* are—

Ardra. *Ardra* marking the commencement of tilling and sowing.

आद्रा लाग बीज भुइ लेई । पिय बिन को मोहिं आदर देई ॥

Ardra lāg bīj bhui leī, piya bin ko mohin adar deī.

"Now as *Ardra* has come and the earth must receive the seed; who will welcome me without my husband," *i.e.*, without the tiller.

Punarvasu. *Punarvasu* marking the rice sowing season especially by the *leo* system (see supra). Rain should now fall copiously.

पूर्वा पुनर्वसु बोई धान । और न करी खेती आन ॥

Pūrva Punarvasu boī dhān, aur na karī khetī an.

"Sow only rice in *Pūrva* and *Punarvasu*, and not other food crops."

Pushya. *Pushya*, or *chirayia* (the bird) as it is called by the people, is eagerly watched as prognosticating the rest of the season through the evolutions of small birds, especially sparrows, while it is raining. If they continually allow themselves to get wet, flying away and returning repeatedly, it is the sign of good rains. This *nakshatra* falls in the latter part of the month of *Srāwan* (July). The rains during this *nakshatra* should come in heavy, intermittent showers.

Aslesha. In this *nakshatra* there should be few showers. This is the time to plough fields for the *rabi*.

Magha. In the *Magha nakshatra* light rain is very beneficial to standing *kharīf* crops and useful for moistening fields prepared for the *rabi*, but continuous heavy showers hamper the preparations for the *rabi*.

Pūrva. In *Pūrva* rain is very injurious, at most only one or two showers should fall.

Uttara. The *Uttara* showers ought to be very light and at long intervals, *sarson* and *rai* are sown at this time.

Hasta. In *Hasta* rain should be scanty and light. Heavy rains in this *nakshatra* are injurious to the standing crops of cotton, *jowār*, *tili*, etc.

Chitra. Little rain should fall at this time, as heavy rain is injurious.

Swātī. Only one or two showers should fall. Heavy showers destroy the *rabi* seedlings.

The proverbs on this subject are endless, a few are noted below which refer to the nature of crops and operations.

स्वाती गोहूं आद्रा धान । ना वहि कुकुही ना वहि घाम ॥

Swātī gohūn, Ardra dhān,
Na ohi kukuhī, na ohi ghām.

"If wheat is sown during *Swātī* and paddy during *Ardra*, the first will not suffer from the rust nor the latter from sunshine."

आर्द्रा बरसै पुनर्वसु जाये । दीन अन्न कोऊ ना खाये ॥

Ardra barsai Punarvasu jāye,
Dīn ann kou na khāye.

"If there is heavy rain in *Ardra*, and fair weather in *Punarvasu*, the result will be a bumper crop." (*lits.*—none will eat poor grain.)

मघा असरेखा लागी जोरि । उरद तिली घर धरा बहोरि ॥

Magha, Asrekha lāgī jori,
Urad, tilī, ghar dhara bahori.

"If *Magha* and *Ashlesha* have heavy rains, the *urad* and *tilī* should be brought back to house and not sown."

बरखे लागी उत्तरा । कोदों न खाय कुकुरा ॥

Barkhe lāgī Uttara,
Kodon na khāya kukura.

"If there is good rain in *Uttara*, (so much so that) even dogs will refrain from eating *kodon*."

बरसैं लागी सांति बिसांती । चलै न कोल्हू बजै न तांती ॥

Barsain lāgī Sānti bisāntī,
Chalai na kolhu bajai na tāntī.

"If it rains in *Swātī* the *kolhu* (or oil-press) and the bow (of the Dhunias who card cotton) will not find work." (The *Swātī* rains are injurious to *tilī* and cotton.)

हथिया बरसे तीनि भे साली शक्कर मांस । हथिया बरसे तीनि गे जुनरी तिली कपास ॥

Hathia barse tīni bhe, sālī shakkar mans,
Hathia barse tīni ge, junarī, tilī, kapās.

"The *Hasta* rains are useful for three crops, paddy, sugarcane and pulse. But *Hasta* rains are injurious to the three crops; *junarī*, *tilī* and cotton."

हथिया पूंछ डोलाई । घर बैठे जुनरी आई ॥

Hathia pūnch dolaī, ghar baithe junarī ayī.

"The absence of rain in *Hasta* is useful for *jowār*."

Even slight showers of *Hasta nakshatra* is sure to bring abundant crop of *junarī* (*jowār*).

The common saying determining the results of rain are :—

सावन शुक्ला सप्तमी जो गरजै अधरात । तुम जैहो पिय मालवे हम जावै गुजरात ॥

सावन शुक्ला सप्तमी उवत जो देखै भान । कि जलमिलै समुद्रमें कि कामिनिकुआंनहान ॥

Sāwan shukla saptamī, Jo garjai adh-rāt ;
Tum jai ho piya Mālve, Ham jābai Gujarāt.
Sāwan shukla saptamī, Uvat jo dekhai bhān.
Ki jal milai samudra men, Ki kāmini kuān nahān.

"If it thunders on the 7th of the light half of *Sāwan* you must go to Mālwā, love, and I to Gujarāt. (As famines are unknown in these districts.) The implication is that there will be famine.

"If on the 7th of the light half of *Sāwan* the sun is visible when rising, water will be found in the sea only, or in the wells to which women will go to bathe."

Area cultivated and variations.

It is impossible to enter into this question, as no figures are forthcoming, except for the year 1902-03. The average area under cultivation may be put, therefore, at 1,800,000 acres, of which 60,000 acres are double cropped and 132,000 are sown with mixed crops.

Agricultural practice.

A field is cleared just before the rains by ploughing. In the case of *mair* and *sigon* soil it is then again ploughed three or four times and sown. When it is reserved for *rabi* crops, such as barley, wheat, sugarcane or poppy, it is ploughed fourteen or fifteen times.

Rice is extensively sown in parts of the State. The field in this case is prepared in one of the three ways. The *jhuria* process is used in fields which retain a large amount of water. They are ploughed once or twice in *Māgh* (January) and *Jeth* (May), and the seed is sown just before the rains commence, the plants thus reach some size before much water collects. In the *dabhka* process the field is ploughed after it has been moistened by a little rain, and sown. In the *leo* or *lavan* process seedlings previously grown elsewhere are planted out after they have reached some size.

Double cropping.

Double cropping or *dufusli* is practised wherever the water supply is sufficient and the soil is retentive of moisture. The crops ordinarily sown are maize or *sāmāu* at the *kharīf* followed by *matra*, gram, barley or *masūr* as a *rabi* crop.

Rotation.

The exhausting nature of some crops and the recuperative power of others is well known to cultivators. The ordinary series of rotation is *kodon* or *junarī* alternating with wheat, gram or linseed.

Mixed sowings.

It is a practice to sow two crops in one field at the same time, thus guarding against a total failure and also minimising the amount of labour in preparing the land. The commonest mixtures are *kodon* with *junarī* and *arhar*, wheat with gram and with *matra*, and barley with gram and *matra*.

Manures.

As has been already noted, manuring is but little practised. Cow dung and village sweepings are used, but only special crops are treated with them.

Irrigated crops.

Sugarcane, poppy, barley, wheat and garden produce are irrigated. In the case of all but the last *bāndhs* are generally used.

Pests.

The chief animal pests are rats, who swarm after a year of deficient rainfall, white ants, locusts and in some localities deer. Rust (*gerua*) *kāns* grass (*Imperata spontanea*) and blight also cause damage. Frost rarely injures the crops, but in the year 1905 all hopes of a bumper *rabi* crop were blasted by frost.

Implements.

The chief implements are the *hal*, or plough, *bakkhar*, or weeding plough, *kurri* or harrow; *kopar* or *pahta*, a log dragged over a field to smoothen it out; *waira*, the tube used in sowing *rabi* seed which is attached to the plough; *hansia*, a sickle, *khurpa*, a hoe and *phāora*, *kudārī*, *kudar*, and *sāwar* different kinds of spade. The axe called

kulhārī or *tānga* and the knife used for cutting *karbī* or stalks of *jowār* called *garāsa* may be added.

The total normal area cultivated is about 1,854,000 acres, the *kharīf* crops occupying 1,175,000 acres and the *rabi* 679,000 acres. Area under crops (Table X).

The chief crops in the former case are *kodon*, *junarī* (*jowār*), *arhar*, etc., 421,100 acres; *dhān* or rice 390,300 acres; *tilī* 72,500 acres; *urad* 53,900 acres; *makka* or maize 45,300 acres and cotton 44,300 acres, and at the *rabi*, *gehūn* or wheat 186,800 acres, *chana* or gram 157,800, *jau* or barley 121,800, *arsi* (*alsi*) or linseed 92,300 and *masūr* 60,500; some poppy about 150 acres is sown mainly in Teonthar *tahsīl*.

Crops. The crops sown at the *kharīf* or autumn season are *dhān* or rice (*Oryza sativa*), *sāmān* (*Panicum frumentaceum*), *makai* or maize (*Zea mays*), *kākun* (*Setaria italica*), *bājra* (*Pencillaria spicata*), *urad* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *kodon* (*Paspalum stoloniferum*), *mūng* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *moth* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*), *kapās* or cotton (*Gossypium indicum*), *til* (*Sesamum indicum*), *mejhri* much the same as *kutki* (*Psilopodium scrobiculatum*), *junarī* (*jowār*) (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*).

At the *rabi* they are *gehūn* or wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), *chana* or gram (*Cicer arietinum*), *matra* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masūri* (*Ervum lens*), *jau* or barley of two kinds known as *jau* and *jau-beri* (*Hordeum vulgare*), *arsi* or linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), and poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

Garden produce. The vegetables and fruits ordinarily sown are cabbages, carrots, garlic, egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*), onions, *mūri* (*Fœniculum panmosi*), *methi* (*Trigonella fœnum græcum*), and many kinds of yam and gourd. Among fruit trees the commonest are the mango (*Mangifera indica*), *loquat* (*Eriobotrys japonica*), custard apple (*Anona squamosa*) plantain (*Musa sapientum*), shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), and many limes, citrons, figs and melons.

Progress. No new implements have been introduced as yet. The only foreign seed which has been tried is *mundia* wheat which is not, however, considered as good as the ordinary local *kathia* variety.

Irrigation. Irrigation is very little practised in Rewah. The only crops watered artificially from wells are *pān* (*Piper betel*) garden produce, sugarcane, tobacco and poppy.

The *mair* soil, on which most of the cultivation is carried on, does not require irrigation for ordinary crops, and the cultivator has apparently little desire to increase his out-put.

The only form of irrigation ordinarily carried on is that effected by *bāndhs*. *Bāndhs* are temporary earthen dams raised at the lower end of sloping fields which serve to retain the rain water for some time after the monsoon is finished. In land so moistened the seed is sown and yields twice the crop which can be obtained from seed sown in dry land.

This method is simple, inexpensive and most effective and is admirably suited to the Rewah country.

Wells. Where wells are used the water is generally raised by means of the *dhenkurī*, which consists of a long pole working on a frame like the horizontal bar of Gymnastic at one end of the pole a counter-poise is fixed and at the other a vessel for raising the water. It is worked by

one man. A well costs from 20 to 60 rupees to dig, and if it is lined with stone Rs. 150 to Rs. 180.

Cattle. No special breed of cattle exists in the State but all cultivators raise cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. No census of live stock has been taken.

Pasture. Pasture land is ample and far in excess of local needs.

Cattle diseases. Numerous diseases are named by herdsmen. The commonest are *bilāri* in which the throat and mouth become inflamed and the animal is unable either to eat or drink. Asafœtida (*hīng*) and strychinia (*kochila*) with *kāla zīra* (*var: of cummin*) are administered mixed with ground *dhatura* leaves, while a poultice of *madār* (*Calotropis procera*) and *sehunda*, a common jungle plant, is applied to the sores. *Pankhar* is an affection of the intestines similar to colic. It causes a swelling of the abdomen. No medicine is used, but charms and incantations are recited. It is popularly supposed to be due to a grub found in certain kinds of grass. *Bad* also called *khurpaka* and *munhpaka* (foot and mouth disease) is treated by administering bread made of *urad* flour mixed with linseed-oil, the beast being made to stand in mud up to its knees. *Devī* or cow-pox is cured by giving the animal a mixture of gram flour, butter-milk, *nīm* leaves and coarse sugar.

Cattle fairs (Table XXVIII). No regular cattle markets are held, but cattle are sold at most big fairs and markets.

Agricultural population. About 68 per cent. of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The classes most occupied in this are Kunbīs, *Rājputs* and Brāhmans.

Holdings. The average holding is about 12 acres (23 *bīghas*) and generally includes about 6 acres of *bāndh* land.

Indebtedness. The cultivators are on the whole well-to-do, and though most are in debt to the local Baniā they are not so heavily involved as in many parts of India. They have now recovered from the dire effects of the famine of 1897.

Takkāvi. As a rule the Darbār does not grant *takkāvi* loans. But in times of scarcity advances are given freely, for the purchase of seed and bullocks, and the construction of *bāndhs*. Interest on these loans is charged at the rate of 12 per cent. a year.

Section II.—Wages and Prices.

(TABLES XIII, XIV.)

Wages and prices. Though figures for prices from early years are not available, those since 1880 are given in most cases. The rise in price is marked; *kodon* the staple food of the poorer classes, has risen from 29 seers to the rupee to 16 seers, *jowār* from 25 to only 18 or 20, rice from 16 to 10 and wheat from 20 to 13. The figures for 1905 are abnormal. Wages are about double what they used to be in the case of skilled workmen, otherwise little change is noticeable.

Material condition. The condition of all classes is on the whole good. A temporary depression caused by the famine of 1897 had an injurious effect on the cultivating castes, but from this they have now recovered. The traders are better off than any other class, their prosperity having increased by

leaps and bounds since the opening of the East Indian and Bengal-Nāgpur Railways, the extension of metalled roads, and improvement in the administration.

As regards the wild hilly tract there is little to be said. The jungle tribes live mainly on jungle produce, and eke out a scanty livelihood by the sale of forest produce. They have made no advance in prosperity.

Section III.—Forests.

(TABLE IX.)

The total area occupied by forest in the State is about 4,600 square miles exclusive of scrub jungle on waste land of which 600 square miles are reserved. Forest area.

The forest falls into two main classes which are separated by the Kaimur range. On the north there is little or no real forest except the Makundpur teak reserve, but to the south a large area is covered with valuable trees, the timber and other products bring in a large income to the Darbār. Classes of forest.

The predominant tree in the southern forests is *sarai* the *Shorea robusta*, intermixed in places with a large amount of *Dendro calamus strictus* of first rate quality. On the higher slopes of the hills the *sarai* is replaced by other species.

Three belts may be distinguished, one of deciduous, a second of mixed and the third of riparian forest.

This class of forest is confined to the southern portion of the country. It extends in a great belt commencing from the village of Karkati (23°11′ N., 81° 33′ E.) nearly 5 miles south of Burhar station (B.-N.R.), and stretches westwards through Singhpur, Shāhpur, Aunrher, and Ghunguti up to Madaria (23° 21′ N., 81° 7′ E.) where it bends northwards and stretches through Beli, Mirli, Bāndhogarh and Sajwāhī up to Hardī on the bank of the Son river. From Hardī it again bends eastwards and stretches, but very irregularly in scattered patches of limited area, all along the bank of the Son river and its tributaries to the eastern border of the State. Its total length is about 200 miles. It is very unequal in width varying from 2 to 20 miles. Throughout this tract the forest fills nearly all the small valleys and low lands, and follows the windings of all small streams, dipping eastwards and northwards toward the Son river. It is estimated to cover an area of nearly 1,000 square miles. Deciduous forest belts.

The most important trees in this belt are *Shorea robusta*, *Diospyros*, *Dalbergia* and bamboos.

The mixed forests, which combine some of the features of both the deciduous and dry forests, are situated on the northern slopes of the Kaimur range on the Rewah plateau on a few hills on the north-west border adjoining Pannā State, and on the south-east of the deciduous belt. They include the greater portion of the State. Mixed forests.

The forests of the riparian class owe their special character to the periodical overflow of rivers and *nālas*. They are entirely different in character from the forest vegetation of the surrounding zones, and they deserve to be treated as a separate class. They are situated in the Riparian forests.

south-west corner of the State, south of Chandia and Singhwāra, along the banks of the Sindhuli and Ghorchatar rivers. In this area the inundated lands produce quick-growing forests of *sāgwān* or teak, *Acacia arabica*, and *A. catechu*, *Buchanania latifolia*, etc. Reproduction is very rapid in this area.

Classification. The forests are, for administrative purposes, divided into two classes, reserved and ordinary. There are 14 reserves in the State with an area of 642 square miles situated at Bāndhogarh, Majholi, Bardī, and Sohāgpur south of the Kaimur range which are reserved specially for the *sarai (Shorea robusta)* and bamboos *(Dendrocalamas strictus)* which cannot be cut without the permission of the Darbār. The forests of Govindgarh are reserved for sporting purposes only. In addition to these there are four unirrigated natural grass preserves at Makundpur, Barapahār, Baheliabhāt, and Bīr Rāmpur in the neighbourhood of Rewah and Satna town, which are used to supply fodder for the State cavalry. All other forests belong to the ordinary class.

Control. Until 1875 no restrictions were imposed on the people in regard to the cutting of wood of any kind, provided that it was required for household, agricultural or other local purposes and not for export. Later on, however, a rule was made reserving 15 kinds of tree, which the people were prohibited from felling, except on payment of a duty or on obtaining a free pass from the Forest Superintendent. The trees thus reserved were teak, *sarai*, *parsid*, *bijahara*, *sāja*, *sandan*, *mahuā*, *chār*, *chiula*, *tūn*, *shīsham*, *harra*, *kosam*, *hardū* and *tendu*. These represent the most valuable timber trees in the State, and their reservation was considered desirable as a source of revenue, and as a means of extending protection to the forest. This rule and some others issued at the same time caused a great deal of discontent, and were, therefore, modified in 1885-86 and again in 1902. All cause of complaint has now been removed, the people being permitted to cut bamboos, *sarai*, and other timber trees, which are under 5 ft. span in girth, for household and agricultural purposes and also for *dahia* cultivation. Exceptions are made in the case of *mahuā*, *chār*, *kosam*, *harra*, *khair*, *chiula*, *sāgwān* (teak), *tendu*, *tūn* and *shīsham*, which are allowed to be cut only on a permit granted by the Darbār. Cattle are allowed to graze in forests within he boundaries of a village; for forests outside this limit a permit is required. The collection of *mahuā* flowers and other minor products such as the fruits of *harra*, *chironji*, *aonla*, *tendu*, *baichāndi*, and *bahera*, gums, resins, bark, etc., is allowed free, excepting lac, catechu, and *rāl* (*dhūp*) the resin of the *Shorea robusta*.

A Superintendent of Forests is in charge of all arrangements, being assisted by two Rangers for the Sohāgpur and Bardī circles. For administrative purposes circles under Inspectors who are assisted by *jamādārs* and *dafādārs*, have been formed.

The privilege of collecting the minor forest products of each *tahsīl* is auctioned to a contractor who can remove all such produce free of forest duty, but not free of customs duty. The revenue from minor products is never very large. The same conditions obtain regarding the revenues from timber, bamboos, etc. *Lac* is much the most important source of forest revenue.

Trees.

The important trees and shrubs are given in the list at the end of this article.

Grasses.

Many useful grasses also are met with, the more important being *rusa* (*Andropogon muricatum* and other varieties), *bagai* (*Eschæmum angustifolium*), *mūnj* (*Saccharum arundinaceum*), *khaskhas* (*Andropogon squarrosus*), spear-grass (*A. contortus*), *darbh* (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*), *dūb* (*Cynodon dactylon*) and others.

Jungle tribes.

The tribes that reside in the forest area are Kols, Gonds, Baigas, Bharia, Mājhī, Panika, Baiswar, Bhurtia, Biar, Agaria, Kotwār, Basor, Basuhar, Bemariha, Khairwār, and Pathāri. Of these the Kols, Baigas, Gonds, Bharia, Mājhī, Panika, Agaria, Basor, Bemariha, and Khairwār are generally employed as labourers.

The rate of wages for males is 2 annas per day, and that for females 1 anna 6 pies per day.

Revenue.

The revenue derived from the sale of forest produce is considerable. From 1840 to 1845 the receipts averaged 1·7 lakhs, the expenses being about Rs. 50,000; for 1895 to 1900 the receipts amounted to about 2 lakhs yearly, expenditure being about Rs. 80,000. In 1903-04 the receipts were 7·7 lakhs, and expenses 1 lakh, and in 1904-05, 3·6 lakhs, and expenses Rs. 75,000.

The receipts included 2·3 lakhs from *lac*, Rs. 91,000 from royalties on timber, Rs. 20,000 from those on minor products, and Rs. 9,000 from other sources.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc.

Trees and shrubs.

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Akol, Kolha ...	*Alangium lamarckii* ...	Wood for fuel. Fruit medicinally used. Young shoots for tooth brushes also.
Amaltās, Jhagruwa, Kirwār.	*Cassia fistula* ...	Fruit used medicinally, wood to some extent for implements.
Amarbel, Akās-bel.	*Cuscuta reflexa* ...	Used in medicine in poultices, etc.
Amarka, Am ...	*Mangifera indica* ...	Wood yellowish, light, seasons well; used for beams, rafters, door-frames, boxes, drums, doors. Fruit eaten; leaves used in Hindu ceremonies and festivals being placed on the *toran* or marriage arch and as plates.
Amta ...	*Bauhinia malabarica.*	Wood for fuel.
Anjīr ...	*Ficus carica* ...	Cultivated.
Aonla, Lalli ...	*Phyllanthus emblica*...	Fruit eaten, used in medicine; leaves to tan leather; wood for fuel.
Asok ...	*Polyalthia longifolia*...	Commonly planted in gardens.
Bahera ...	*Terminalia belerica*...	Grows in dry rocky situations. Wood used for posts. Fruit used medicinally. Bark of the tree called *Majith* is used for dying.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Bāibirang ...	*Embelia robusta* ...	Fruit used in medicine.
Bakāin ...	*Melia azedarach* ...	Leaves and fruit used medicinally.
Bamūr or Babūl,	*Acacia arabica* ...	Good timber tree used in rafters, beams, body of carts, cart-wheels, etc. Leaves and inner bark used for medicine; pods and leaves given to goat as fodder; the gum is collected and used medicinally and for many purposes.
Bānda ...	*Loranthus longiflorus*,	A parasite, very destructive to *mahuā*.
Bankapās ...	*Thespesia lampas* ...	Grows as under-shrub with *sāl*. Wood useful and bark gives fibre and a yellow dye.
Bāns, Uhadue ...	*Dendrocalmus strictus*,	The male bamboo used for many purposes.
Bānsa ...	*Albizzia odoratissima*,	Wood for rafters, bedsteads, etc., and as fuel; bark to tan leather.
Bar ...	*Ficus bengalensis* ...	Fruit eaten; milk used in medicine; tree is worshipped by Hindus.
Barga, Baranga...	*Kydia calycina* ...	Wood used for bedsteads; bark and fibre used to bind bundles of wood, etc.
Barhar ...	*Atrocarpus lakoocha*,	Cultivated.
Bel, Mahaka ...	*Aegle marmelos* ...	Wood for fuel; sometimes used for sacrificial fires by Hindus and its leaves in the worship of Shiva. Fruit eaten; its fleshy portion is mixed with lime for mortar and used medicinally to stop diarrhœa.
Ber ...	*Zizyphus jujuba* ...	Fruit eaten. Wood used in bedsteads, pegs, yokes, Indian clubs, etc. Ripe fruits are dried and the fleshy kernel called *berchur* is mixed with a little salt and kept as a preserve.
Bhendī ...	*Hibiscus esculentus* ...	Commonly cultivated.
Bheri, Turni ...	*Casearia tomentosa* ...	Wood for fuel.
Bhilāwān, Kohaka.	*Semicarpus anacardium*,	Epicarp eaten; nut used medicinally; seeds give a marking ink.
Bhiriha ...	*Chloroxylon suretenia*,	Found on sand-stone soil. Wood hard, used for axe handles, etc. This wood gives good charcoal.
Bhirār, Katul ...	*Randia uliginosa* ...	Fruit for vegetable.
Bija, Bijahara ...	*Pterocarpus marsupium*,	Good as timber for furniture and in beams, rafters, beadsteads, musical instruments.
Bilāikund ...	*Pueraria tuberosa* ...	Tubers used medicinally and eaten.
Bilsena ...	*Limonia acidissima*...	Wood used for axles and in agricultural implements.
Birhul, Jirila ...	*Indigofera pulchella*,	Flowers used as vegetables.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Bounria-chiola ...	*Butea superba* ...	A climber. The tuber is called *kohanri* and this used medicinally. Leaflets for *pattalas* (plates) and *donas*.
Chār, Sareka ...	*Buchanania latifolia*,	The fruit has a delicious flavour and is most refreshing in the hot season; kernel called *chironji* is being very largely eaten. Leaves used for plates.
Chhind ...	*Phœnix-acaulis* ...	Leaf-stems for tooth-brushes, root-brushes to clean ornaments, leaves to thatch roofs.
Chiola, Mur ...	*Butea frondosa* ...	Wood used in wells and under water generally. In marriage ceremonies *magrohan* and *pata* are made of its wood. New shoots are used as *Brahma-danda* by Brāhmans and dried ones, one foot in length, called *samidha*, are used for sacrificial purposes. A yellow colour (*tesu*) is prepared from its flowers and used in holy religious festivals; fruit used medicinally; root fibres (*bakoura*) are used to tie bamboo roofs. Lac insects are propagated on its young shoots. It is one of the principal lac producing trees. Plates, *pattals* and *donas* are made of it.
Chirul ...	*Holoptelea integrefolia*,	Bud has offensive smell; leaves used medicinally.
Dahiman ...	*Cordia macleodii* ...	Wood esteemed for building and in frames.
Dhamin, Dhankath, (Ashwood.)	*Grewia tiliæfolia* ...	Wood hard and tough; used in implements of agriculture, etc.
Dhawa, Arma ...	*Anogeissus latifolia*,	Wood used in building; leaves to tan leather.
Dhawaī, Surteli,	*Wood fordia floribunda*,	Flowers used for dying.
Dhobain, Pāusi...	*Dalbergia paniculata*,	Wood for fuel; inner bark and flowers used to tan leather.
Dūdhī, Mitha, Indrajau.	*Wrightia tinctoria and Wrightia tomentosa.*	Wood used by turners. Fruit taken medicinally. (The follicles are joined at the tip, in *tinctaria* while in the variety *W. tomentosa* they are not joined).
Dūdhī, Karu Indrajau,	... *Holarrhena antidysenterica*,	Wood used by turners, fruit medicinally.
Enthī ...	*Hleicteresisora* ...	A common under-shrub; fruit used for medicines.
Gabdi, Ganiar ...	*Cochlospermum gossypium*,	In dry stony places. Young roots used medicinally. Fibre used to stuff pillows, and its gum called *katira*.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Ghānto, Ghati-yari,	*Schrebera swietenioides*,	Fruit is worn by children round their necks. Wood generally useful.
Ghont, Ghuter, Ghotahar.	*Zizyphus xylopyera*...	Often gregarious in dry stony country. One of the principal trees used in the production of lac.
Ghunchi ...	*Abrus precatorius* ...	Fruits of the white species and roots of both red and white are used medicinally. Fruits used ornamentally by Gonds and Bhīls and as weights (=1 *ratti*). In marriage ceremonies of Gonds and Bhīls a bracelet of the berries is tied to the wrists of bridegroom and bride.
Girchi ...	*Casearia graveolens*...	Small tree, wood for fuel.
Gubālāre ...	*Millotta auriculata*...	Bark used for poisoning fish and killing insects, also cures itch (*khoura*) on animals.
Gursakrī ...	*Grewia pilosa* ...	The fruit has a very pleasant flavour, roots used as a tonic.
Gurar, Safed ...	*Albizzia procera* ...	Wood for fuel. Wood useful.
Gurja ...	*Odina wodier* ...	Gum collected. Wood used for yoke branches for fences of fields to keep out cattle; leaves for fodder.
Haldū ...	*Adina cordifolia* ...	Wood used by turners and for buildings.
Harra ...	*Terminalia chebula* ...	This tree is found on sandy soil. The young immature fruit is used in medicine and is, when ripe, a valuable commercial asset.
Haruwa ...	*Erythrina suberosa*...	Bark used medicinally and wood in swords, scabbards, etc.
Imlī, Chitta, ...	*Tamarindus indica*...	Wood to burn lime; flower and fruit used in curries and *chatni*; cultivated in gardens and avenues.
Jamrāsi ...	*Eleodendron roxburghii*,	Wood pretty and used in cabinet work. Bark and leaves poisonous and is burnt by Pāsis below swarms of bees to kill them when honey is being taken. The leaves are used medicinally as a specific against rabies and snakebite.
Jāmun ...	*Eugenia jambolana* ...	Cultivated in gardens and avenues; wood used for buildings, and door-frames, leaves to thatch roofs; and fruit eaten and used medicinally. Heart-wood very durable in water.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Jarphali ...	*Ficus scandens* ...	Fruit eaten.
Jharber ...	*Zizyphus nummularia,*	Fruit eaten, twigs used for hedges, leaves given to she-buffaloes to eat to increase their milk.
Jhāū ...	*Tamarix dioica* ...	Found on the banks of rivers. Baskets and brooms are prepared from it. Leaves used in medicine.
Kachnār ...	*Bauhinia variegata* ...	Flower buds eaten as a vegetable and pickled; wood as fuel.
Kadam ...	*Anthocephalus cadamba*	Planted in gardens and avenues, flowers offered at shrines.
Kaima Mundi, (Gondi.)	*Stephegyne parvefolia,*	Wood used by turners and in buildings.
Kaitha ...	*Feronia elephantum* ...	Fruit eaten. Wood used as fuel. Wild in the Mand (Makundpur) forest.
Kāli Makoya ...	*Zizyphus œnoplia* ...	Fruit eaten; twigs used for fences or to cover tiled roofs to protect them from monkeys.
Kanjī ...	*Pongamia glabra* ...	Oil of the seed used medicinally. Young shoots for tooth-brush.
Karaunda ...	*Carissa spinarum* ...	Exceedingly common. Fruit eaten, has a delicious flavour.
Kāri ...	*Saccopetalum tomentosum.*	Wood yellowish, hard and tough, used for bedsteads.
Kasahi, Ek-dania,	*Bredelia retusa* ...	Fruit eaten. Wood for fuel.
Katahar ...	*Artocarpus integrefolia.*	Jack fruit cultivated.
Kath-jāmun ...	*Eugenia heyneana* ...	Common along water course, river banks, etc. Wood, etc., similar to *jambulana.*
Kattang, Bāns...	*Bambusa arundinaceae,*	Cultivated.
Kenkar ...	*Garuga pinnata* ...	Wood used to make yokes, leaves for fodder.
Keolār ...	*Bauhinia purpurea* ...	Wood used as fuel.
Keora ...	*Pandanus oboratrisimus.*	The fruit is eaten and a scent made of its exudation.
Khair ...	*Acacia catechu* ...	Wood used for posts, beams, etc. *Kattha* or catechu is prepared from chips of its heart-wood, its tanning being used to season leather.
Khajūr ...	*Phœnix sylvestrio* ...	Fruit eaten; wood used as beams; leaves for brooms.
Khamer ...	*Gmelina arborea* ...	Wood used to make musical instruments.
Kharhār ...	*Gardenia turgida* ...	Wood for fuel.
Khatua, (Gondi) Anta.	*Antidesma diandrum,*	Leaves and fruits eaten.
Kiwanch ...	*Mucuna pruriens* ...	Fruit used medicinally.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Kohria, Kahua...	*Terminalia arjuna* ...	Common by streams. Wood used in carts and implements, doors, frames, beams, posts, etc.
Kosam ...	*Schleichera trijuga* ...	Wood light red, hard, tough; a good timber tree, but being one of the principal lac-producing trees is protected.
Kulu ...	*Sterculia urens* ...	Found on dry rocky hill sides of which it is the characteristic tree. Wood used for doors; gum (*katira*) used medicinally as a tonic for women.
Kumhi ...	*Careya arborea* ...	Fruit edible, used for pickles; bark fibre used to prepare fuses as it smoulders when ignited.
Kursi ...	*Cardenia salvifolia* ...	Fruit eaten and used as tonic.
Lāl-madār, Akua,	*Calotropis procera* ...	Root, leaves and milk used medicinally.
Lenria, Seji, Sed-ha.	*Lagerstrœmia parviflora*,	Wood used in straight poles, for buildings and for fuel; bark in tanning.
Mahānīm ...	*Ailanthus excelsa* ...	Planted in gardens and near villages; bark used medicinally as febrifuge.
Mahuā, Ira ...	*Bassia latifolia* ...	Wood esteemed for buildings; fruit oil is used by low caste people. Flower is a valuable commercial asset, being used in distilling country liquor and is also eaten.
Mahula ...	*Bauhinia racemosa*...	Used in bedsteads and for fuel.
Mahulāin, (Gondi) Paur.	*Bauhina vahlii* ...	The pods are roasted and the seeds then eaten. Leaves used for plates, bark fibre for ropes.
Mainhar ...	*Randia dumitorum*...	Wood for fuel, fruit and bark in medicine.
Majni ...	*Ficus gibbosa* ...	In medicine, leaves sometimes as sand-paper.
Menhdi ...	*Lawsonia alba* ...	Commonly planted in hedges. Leaves used by females to color their hands and feet, and also in medicine.
Muchkund ...	*Pterospermum acerifolium*,	Planted in gardens. Flower used medicinally.
Munga ...	*Moringa pterygosperma*,	The horse-radish tree cultivated largely near villages and in garden root is like horse radish in flavour.
Nigurī ...	*Vitex negundo* ...	Leaves in medicine, febrifuge.
Nim ...	*Melia indica* ...	Grown artificially everywhere. All parts are used—wood, fruit, bark, leaves and flowers used medicinally. An oil is extracted from its seed to kill insects.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*continued*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Pākar	... *Ficus infectoria*	... Young shoots eaten.
Pāpra, (Gondi) Paniabil	*Gardenia latifolia* ...	Wood for doors and combs.
Pāral, Jaimangal,	*Stereospermum suaveolens.*	Wood for building and as charcoal fruit in medicine.
Pīpal, Ali	...*Ficus religosa*	... Fruit edible. Worshipped by Hindus. One of the principal lac-producing trees. Dry twigs for sacrificial purposes.
Rai, Karaunda ...	*Carisa caraundas*	... Fruit eaten and wood burnt as fuel.
Rasalla, Lasora, Labhera.	*Cordia myxa*	... Flower buds and immature fruit used as vegetable. Cultivated, not wild.
Reonja	... *Acacia leucophloea* ...	Wood good for posts, pegs; young pods eaten as vegetable.
Rohina	... *Soymida febrifuga* ...	Wood dark red, hard, close grained, used in turning, also in beams, rafters, etc., internal bark used medicinally for rhuematism.
Rora, Kumkum...	*Mallotus philippinensis*,	A red dye is obtained from the capsules on the surface of the fruit and is called *kumkum*. This powder is also used in medicine.
Rusa, Arusa	... *Adhatoda vasica*	... Very common in waste land; leaves used in medicine. Leaves have a yellow dye.
Safed madār, Akaua,	*Calotropis gigantea* ...	Root, leaves and milk somewhat poisonous used medicinally; flowers offered to Shiva and seed fibre used to stuff pillows, wood for gun-powder, charcoal.
Sāgwān, Leak ...	*Tectona grandis*	... The teak tree; good for building and furniture.
Sāj, Barsaj, Maru,	*Terminalia tomentosa*,	Often found associated with *sarai* or *dhawa*; wood is used for building, etc., and bark in tanning.
Salai,	... *Boswellia serrata*	... Common on dry rocky hills, used in making country boats, etc. Resin is collected. Used to make *maṅdapa* in marriage ceremonies.
Sarai	... *Shorea robusta*	... Excellent timber tree, grows on sandy soil. Sleepers, beams, rafters, doors, bedsteads, the one-piece wheels of cultivators' carts, etc., etc., the fruit is eaten and a resin called *dhūp* collected which is burnt as incense in Hindu temples.

List of common trees and shrubs, etc., (*concluded*).

Vernacular name.	*Botanical name.*	*Remarks.*
Semal ...	*Bombax malabaricum*,	Wood light, used for door beams by poor people, drums, boxes, etc. Bark used medicinally ; roots of young plants as a tonic ; its gum called *mocharas* used in medicine; its flower is eaten in famine time, and the fibre (*rua*) from its seeds to stuff pillows.
Shīsham ...	*Dalbergia latifolia* ...	Good timber used in furniture being the black wood of Bombay. Wood hard, close grained, durable, lac insects are propagated on it.
Siharua, Khirsari, Harsingār.	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*,	Wood for fuel. Flowers used by Hindus in religious ceremonies ; corolla tubes give a dye. Shoots with leaves used for thatching roofs.
Siris, Sirsa ...	*Albizzia lebbek* ...	Inner bark used medicinally and in tanning leather.
Sissu ...	*Dalbergia sissoo* ...	Planted in avenues. Wood good for timber and used in furniture.
Sitāphal ...	*Anona squamosa* ...	Planted in gardens, also wild in Bāndhogarh.
Tendū, Tumrī ...	*Diospyros tomentosa also ebenum*,	Wood for building, heart-wood called *abnus* used for sticks, carved works, etc., fruit is eaten.
Tilman ...	*Wendlandia exerta* ...	Common on broken ground, near water courses; wood used for fuel, leaves in medicine.
Tinsa, Sāndan ...	*Eugeinia dalbergioides*,	Good timber, used in rafters, bedstead, Indian clubs, agricultural implements, etc., bark used for poisoning fish.
Tūt ...	*Morus alba and laevigate*,	Commonly cultivated for its fruit.
Umar, Gūlar, Toiya, ...	*Ficus glomerata* ...	Fruit eaten and used in medicine leaves used in Hindu ceremonies *panch pallav*. Dry twigs for sacrificial purposes.

Section IV.—Mines and Minerals.

(TABLE XII.)

Coal.

Rewah is rich in mineral products. The most paying is coal from Umariā, of which in 1903, 193,277 tons worth 6·7 lakhs, and in 1905, 157,701 tons worth 7·2 lakhs were extracted.

Lime-Stones.

Lime-stone is quarried by the Satna Stone and Lime Company whose manufacturing agents are Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Company, Calcutta, near Satna, a royalty of two annas per ton being paid. In 1903 the duty amounted to Rs. 1,640, and in 1905 to Rs. 4,528. Of other

products 168 maunds of corundum were extracted in 1903, and 1,428 maunds in 1905, while the right to quarry for Ochre (*Rāmraj*) is sold for Rs. 210 yearly to a contractor. Corundum. Rāmraj.

Iron. Formerly iron was locally worked to a considerable extent according to the indigenous method in the local mines called *agars*, of which a very few still exist. Many stone quarries are worked, but at present only supply the local demand.

Section V.—Arts and Manufactures.

Arts and Industry. In art and industry Rewah, like the rest of Baghelkhand, is behind many native states and most British provinces. This backwardness is explained by the fact that agriculture affords a ready and easy means of livelihood, and no necessity has been felt for the development of arts and industries. In Rewah little progress has, therefore, been made beyond the point of supplying what is absolutely necessary for the ordinary needs of the people.

Fine arts. Among the fine arts literature and music have always been highly appreciated and patronised by the rulers of Rewah. The famous musician Tān Sen belonged to the Court of Mahārājā Rām Chandra, while Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh and Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh also retained the best musicians of their time at the capital.

Goldsmiths. Among the ornamental arts that of the goldsmith is in advance of others. The locally made *kakuniha*, *kantha* (an ornament for the neck), the *goph* and *gunj* (two other ornaments for the neck), *katwa* (neck ornaments for women), *besar*, ear-rings and *dāmini* (gold or silver ornaments for the forehead) are especially noted.

Audhias. An inferior Class of metal workers called *audhias* reproduce in brass bell metal and white metal all the ornaments that are made in gold and silver, such ornaments being used by the poorer classes. The *audhias* are found in all the towns of Rewah, and ornaments of their workmanship hold a very important place among the articles exposed for sale in all big fairs, being eagerly sought after by those of the lower classes.

Lac work. The manufacture of *lac* ornaments is carried on to a considerable extent in Rewah town where *lac* is easily obtained from the local forests.

The Kanderas (turners and joiners) make wooden frames for *hukkas* (called *nigāli* and *basitha*), rulers, sticks, etc., and also miniature imitations of native vessels, toys and nick-nacks which are coated in bright colours in *lac*.

Wood work. The articles turned out are noted for their excellence, the *hukkas* of cocoa-nut shell especially finding a ready market outside Rewah territories. *Dūdhia*, *sāgwān* (teak) and *abnūs* (ebony) are the principal kinds of wood used by the Kanderas.

Pottery. The pottery industry supplies household utensils. The more ordinary classes of vessel are the *ghara* or water pots of two kinds called *gaghara* or *gaghari* and the *ghaila* which is smaller, the *dabkī*, a vessel peculiar to the locality very like a leather *chhāgal* in shape, and many others.

Cloth making. The manufacture of the coarse cloth called *gazi* is of long standing. The Korī (Hindu weavers), the Julāhas (Muhammadan weavers) and the Panas (aboriginal weavers) have been engaged

in manufacturing these stuffs since early days. The spread of railways, however, and the increase in imported goods, has diminished the demand for home-spun stuffs. Out of a total population of 50.800 Korīs and Panas only 8,000 now carry on their traditional occupation. Before the advent of railways also a more skilled class of weavers called *Lahangīrs* manufactured fine stuffs used in making garments for women. There are still *Lahangīrs* in the State, but they have been almost all thrown out of occupation. Cotton-spinning is chiefly done by poor women on hand wheels (*rahta* or *charkha*). At one time this occupation was very widely resorted to, and was the chief means of livelihood of this class, especially of widows, but now machine spun yarn is usually imported even by rural weavers, who find it cheaper and better. The value of imported yarn has risen by 50 per cent. in the last 20 years.

Dyeing.

A considerable dyeing industry still exists. The *rangrez* and *chhīpas* dye *amauwa* coloured cloths in various shades which are still bought largely by the gentry of Rewah for winter garments, though mill-produced woollen stuffs and cotton chintzes are gradually displacing them. The following is a list of the chief kinds of *amauwa* and the locality where they are produced :—

Name of colour.	*Place where dyed.*
1. *Khāki* (black with a greenish tinge).	Garh, some 14 miles east of Rewah town.
2. *Harigrah* (deep green, *Suāpankhī*).	Rāmpur, midway between Rewah and Satna.
3. *Bālūsī* (deep black).	Mādhogarh, Rāmpur and Amarpātan. This colour is popular and commands a price amounting to 8 annas or 10 annas per yard.
4. *Kochki* (deep red with blue tinge).	Manufactured in Mangawān.
5. *Sonahra or piara* (yellow colour).	It is of two kinds, (1) dyed on the coarse cloth *gazi*, it forms the material for the clothing of poor villagers and the lining of garments of the better classes ; (2) dyed on finer cloth, it forms the materials of the winter garments of the well-to-do.
6. *Shikāri* (the light green).	Made at Baikunthpur, 15 miles north of Rewah.

Besides these common colours used almost everywhere, certain special dyes are used in Rewah town where most of the people, particularly those in the Chief's entourage, wear a bright coloured head-dress (the *sāfa* or *muraitha*) in imitation of the Rājputāna fashion. The names of the chief colours so used are *dhāni*, a light and brilliant green, *azmurdi*, a bright yellow, *jangāli* (*zangari*), a bright green with a blackish tint, *argaza*, *gule anār* and *gulesattār*.

Of the three last named colours *argaza* (sweet scented yellow colour) has long been a favourite colour for wear during the hot months of *Baisākh* and *Jeth*. Some 20 or 25 years ago *argaza* in the hot weather, and the crimson coloured *gule anār* and *gulesattār* in the month of *Srāwan* were considered the acme of tasteful dress. At present the last two have rather gone out of fashion.

Extraction of oil.

The manufacture of oil by means of country made oil-presses (*kolhus*) is still a flourishing industry, though the use of kerosine oil for lights has begun to find its way even into the villages in remote parts of the State.

Tailory.

In towns this profession has made rapid progress and over 120 Singer's Sewing Machines are now in use in Rewah town. While even tailors in remote places have begun to use them. The ratio of tailors to the whole population is 1 to 260. This occupation is followed both by the Hindus and the Muhammadans. The Hindu tailors form a distinct class, the *chhīpi*, while the Musalmān tailors are commonly called *darzi*. But this distinction is fast disappearing. The *chhīpis* generally work in villages and Musalmān *darzis* only in towns.

Cloth printing.

Printing on cloth is followed solely by the Musalmān class called *chhīpas*. They print materials for bedding, *toshak* and *razāis*, ceiling and floor cloths, etc. The *chhīpas* are found chiefly in Sohāgpur, Chandia, Rāmnagar, Deora, Beohāri, Baraundha, Sihāwal, Pathrehi, Kuān, Amarpātan, Mādhogarh, Nipānia and Rewah town.

Of these, the *chhīpas* of Amarpātan and Mādhogarh excel in turning out articles in bright and fast colours. They carry on their trade on a large scale, and the *toshak* and *razāis* printed by them find a ready market. They also manufacture floor and ceiling cloths called *jājam* and *chāndani*, respectively. The *chhīpas* of Mādhogarh and Amarpātan also dye *amauwa* cloths and print *dhotīs* and *sāfas*.

Carpentry.

The carpenters of Rewah have made but little progress in their art. Agricultural implements, country carts and rude household fittings and furniture are all they produce. All the better classes of chairs, boxes, desks, stools, etc., are obtained from outside or from the workshops started by the Darbār in the Rewah State Jail, Makundpur, Forest godown, and Umariā colliery. But the supply from these workshops is not equal to the demand.

Iron work.

The blacksmiths like the carpenters have made no general progress in their art. The only exception to this lies in the manufacture of *sarautas* (betel-nut cutter) which find a ready market outside the State. The blacksmiths are indispensable to the agricultural population, and are found in every big village or group of villages. The following is a list of articles manufactured by the blacksmiths of Rewah. *Sarautas*, which are noted for their superiority, are made in Rāmnagar, Amarpātan and Semeria; *Parsa* or battle-axes made in Singrauli; arrow-heads in Sohāgpur; axes (*tangi*) in Semeria and Raghurājnagar; and the big axe (locally called *tanga*) in Kachnikam, Jiāwan, Rāmgarh, Garhwa, Hinauti (Bardī *tahsīl*), Khannaudhi, Marwās and Sohāgpur; knives are made in Raipur, Rāmnagar, Amarpātan, Baikunthpur and Semeria.

Section VI.—Commerce and Trade.

General character.

Trade is carried on mainly by means of country carts in places where there are good roads, and by means of pack bullocks and ponies over rough and hilly tracts.

Before the introduction of railways the chief centres of trade were Mirzāpur (United Provinces), Bilāspur and Ratanpur (Central Provinces); strictly speaking there was no regular export trade of any kind. The whole of the commerce was concerned with imports of rice, salt and sugar, cloth and metal vessels, the latter being chiefly imported from Mirzāpur.

Salt, sugar and rice were chiefly imported by Lawānas or Banjāras who traversed the length and breadth of the country. Their periodical visits to the chief places of the State were occasions of note to the people who then purchased a sufficient stock of necessaries for the year.

The trade carried on by the Lawānas was a source of considerable income to the State, and the petty Thākurs whose lands they traversed, the transit duty called *jagāt* (a corruption of *zakāt*) being levied not only by the Darbār but all the petty Thākurs as well. The rates were light, being one and half anna per *gon* or a pack animal's load, but the amount paid by the merchants was heavy taxes being charged several times over by the State and the subordinate land-holders.

The Thākurs who charged the *zakāt* were held responsible for the safe escort of goods through their estates.

The *zakāt* (transit) duties have now been abolished, and a permit duty levied by Darbār only has been substituted for it. Thākurs having no right to levy any duty.

Since the introduction of railways and the construction of new roads, the routes and centres of trade and commerce have almost entirely changed.

The Jabalpur extention of the East Indian Railway now skirts the north-western part of the State for about 100 miles, and the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway crosses the southern portion for about 135 miles. These two lines have opened out the country to trade which has increased materially everywhere.

xports and Imports.

The chief articles of export are cereals, wheat, rice, pulses, oil-seeds (*tili* and linseed), cotton, and *ghī*, while the chief articles of import are piece-goods, yarn, iron manufactures, metal vessels, salt, sugar, spices, tobacco, kerosine oil and small articles of daily use or luxury including paper, hardware, umbrellas, boxes, nick-nacks and fancy things.

The value of exports (excluding treasure, *i. e.*, gold and silver) was in 1890-91, 10·4 lakhs, 7·8 lakhs being brought by rail, and 2·5 by road, of which linseed was valued at 3·6 lakhs, hides 1·5, *tili* 1·3, *ghī* 1·5, and cotton 80,000 rupees. In 1901 the value amounted to 10·2 lakhs, 6·5 by rail and 3·8 by road. The famine of 1901 which affected the southern districts caused a rise in hides, 3 lakhs worth being exported. In 1901-02 the value of exports rose to 21 lakhs, 16·7 by rail and 4·7 by road, linseed rising to 8 lakhs and *tili* to 3 lakhs; in 1902-03 the value was 18 lakhs; in 1906-07 to 33 lakhs. 18·9 by rail and 14·1 by road. Imports excluding articles obtained by the Darbār

on public service were valued in 1890-91 at 11·7 lakhs including 4·5 in piece-goods, 1·5 lakhs of treasure (gold and silver), 2·5 salt, 1 of sugar; in 1900-01, it rose to 15·8 lakhs, 2 in treasure, 6 in piece-goods, 2·7 in salt and 1·5 in sugar; in 1901-02 to 18 lakhs including 1·6 in treasure, 6·7 in piece-goods, 3·8 salt and 2·6 sugar; in 1902-03 to 21·8 lakhs, 2·2 in treasure, 9 in piece-goods, 4 in salt and 2·6 in sugar ; and in 1906-07, 21·2 lakhs, 9·1 in piece-goods, 2·2 in salt, 1·9 in condiments and 1·6 in each in sugar and spices. [1]

For the most part these articles, with the exception of food grains, are exported to Bombay. Of the imports cloth comes from Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta, sugar from Benares, Mirzāpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur, salt from Pach-bhadra (Rājputāna), pedlar's articles from Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and *kirāna*, or spices from Cawnpore and Calcutta.

Trade centres.

The chief centres of trade in the State are places on railway lines or near them, *viz*., Satna (E.I. R.), Majhgawān (E I.R.), and Sheorājpur: strictly speaking, the last two are not within State territory, but as trade centres exercise much influence ; and Chandia, Umariā, Sahdol, Burhār, Jaithri, and Khairi, all on the Bengal-Nāgpur line.

Market towns.

The principal market towns are Rewah, Amarpātan, Rājpur, Mangawān, Raghunāthganj, Mauganj, Garh, Sohāgi, Sitlāha, Baikunthpur, Semāria, Guraiya, Mādhogarh, Kharwahi, Rāmnagar, Baraundha, Deorājnagar, Amarpur, Mānpur, Jobi, Jaitpur, Kothinigwanī, Rāmpurnaikin, Chorhāt, Semuria Sidhi, Marwa, Sonbarsa, Hinauti (in Chorhāt), Sihāwal, Payulkhi, Jiāwan, Garhāwa, Rāmgarh, Badgawān, Kachnī, Khutar, Wairhan, Pathraura, Marwās, Khadd, Sarai and Samund. Weakly markets are held in Rewah town, Mangawān Baikunthpur, Sihāwal and Chandia. All these markets are distributing and collecting agencies. A list of fairs is given in Table XXVIII.

Trading classes.

The chief sellers are Baniās, who are not producers. Brāhmans and other castes also deal in the articles of export. They buy food grains, oil-seeds, and cotton from villagers and dispose of them to the big merchants who carry on the export trade. Messrs. Ralli Brothers and several big native firms of Bhātias and Mārwāris have agents in the chief markets. The cloth dealers are mostly Parwārs (Jains,) and Mārwāris.

Shop-keepers.

Shop-keepers are found in all large villages and are of the Baniā class. They sell necessaries to villagers buying grain, oil-seeds, etc., from them for export or sale to big merchants.

Routes.

Carriage is effected by means of country carts and pack ponies and bullocks. The chief roads and routes used are given below.

The Great Deccan road passes through the Huzūr and Mauganj *tahsīls* and is connected with Satna town, the emporium of the State by the Satna-Bela road. This road is extensively used by merchants taking goods to Satna and Mirzāpur from the Huzūr *tahsīl* and Mauganj *tahsīl*. The chief markets of the export trade lie on this road, Rewah,

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1. These figures are not absolutely accurate being based on the customs duty receipts, but they give an idea of the condition of trade.

Amarpātan, Raipur, Raghunāthganj, Mangawān, Mau, Khatkhari, and Hanumana. The Allahābād road branching from Mangawān *viâ* Sohāgī is used by merchants carrying goods from Teonthar *tahsīl* to markets in the Allahābād District.

The Sohāgī-Dabhaura and Teonthar-Sheorājpur unmetalled tracks are used by merchants carrying goods to the Dabhaura and Sheorājpur railway stations. The Sitlāha-Rewah (unmetalled) road is used by merchants bringing food grains from Teonthar *tahsīl* to Rewah town; the Semāria-Raghurājnagar and Amarpātan-Raghurājnagar road by merchants carrying goods to Satna; the Rāmnagar-Satna road *viâ* Gursarī-ghāt and Amarpātan, by merchants carrying goods from Rāmnagar *tahsīl* to Satna town. Other routes are those from Rāmnagar to Rewah *viâ* Govindgarh, Rāmnagar to Beohāri, Rāmnagar to Mānpur, Mānpur to Umariā, Chorhāt to Rewah *viâ* Garh, Bardī to Mirzāpur by Jarkul-ghāt, Sonbarsā to Mirzāpur by Damak-ghāt and Gopāl-ghāt, Sihāwal to Mirzāpur by Lālganj-ghāt, Singrauli to Mirzāpur, Jaitpur to Sohāwal and Kothinigwānī to Jaitpur.

Vehicles.

In Rewah and other towns springed and rubber tyred vehicles are met with, and the Chief also uses motor cars. But country carts and unspringed *shigrams* drawn by bullocks are used by most people.

In Sohāgpur *tahsīl* the Lawānas still bring food grains to the railway station markets, as in this *tahsīl* country carts are very scarce.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES peculiar to the Rewah State.

These measures are used in measuring corn and liquids.

2 *Pauthis* or *Chachuri*	*equal*	3 *Addhi* or ½ *a seer*.
2 *Addhis*	„	1 *Kurua*.
4 *Kuruas*	„	1 *Paila*.
4 *Pailas*	„	1 *Kurai*.
20 *Kurais*	„	1 *Khandi*.

1 *Pauthi* or *Chahuri* is equal to ¼ of a standard seer.

In the Huzūr, Raghurājnagar and Mauganj *tahsīls* the *Kurai* measure holds about 3 seers weight of grain, but the weight necessarily varies according to kind of grain. In Rāmnagar and Sohāgpur, however, the *Kurai* holds about 2¼ seers of grain.

In the Teonthar *tahsil* the following measures of capacity are used:—

The *Chachuri* is the standard, and is equal to 1½ seers.

Measures of capacity.

The measures used in weighing bulky articles are:—

4 *Chahuris*	equal	1 *Kurua* (or 6 seers).
4 *Kuruās*	„	1 *Paila* (or 24 seers).
2 *Pailas*	„	1 *Dumāni* (or 1 maund, 8 seers).
2 *Dumānis*	„	1 *Pāthī* (or 2 maunds, 16 seers).
16 *Pāthīs*	„	1 *Pāth* (or 38 maunds, 16 seers).
20 *Pāthīs*	„	1 *Khandi* (or 48 maunds).

Measures of weight.

4 *Paisās* (*pakka*) (or 5 tolas)	equal	1 *Chhatak*.
2 *Chhataks*	„	1 *Adhpai* or *Adhpasie*.
2 *Adhpais*	„	1 *Pāu*.
2 *Pāus*	„	1 *Bisi sawaiya* or *adhseer* (used by cotton sellers).

4 *Paus*	equal 1 Seer or *Arhaia.*
2 *Seers or arhaias*	„ 1 *Paseri*
5 *Seers*	„ 1 *Panseri* (equal 1 *Dhāra* or 4 *pakka* seers).
8 *Pansaris*	„ 1 *Maund.*

N.-B.—The *bisi* is now generally taken as equal to half a seer or 40 *tolas*, but originally the seer was equal to 100 *tolas*. The *sawaya* and *arhaiya* in *pakka* weight are respectively equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ *adhseer*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *adhseer* of *kachha* weight.

Jeweller's weight.

Jewellers use the following :—

60 *Khashkhas*	equal 1 grain (*Chāwal*).
8 *Chāwals*	„ 1 *Ratti.*
8 *Rattis*	„ 1 *Māsha.*
12 *Māshas*	„ 1 *Tola.*

Cubic measure used by earth diggers.

In earth-work the following measures are employed :—

4 *Mūthīs* (handfuls)	equal 1 *Cubit.*
4 *Cubits*	„ 1 *Kamri.*

Square measures.

In surveying land the *bīgha* is the unit.

20 *Kachwānsī*	equal 1 *Biswānsi.*
20 *Biswānsi*	„ 1 *Biswa.*
20 *Biswas*	„ 1 *Bīgha* or 2,500 square yards.

Time.

The official year commences on 1st April.

Section VII.—Means of Communication.

Railways.

The railways which traverse the State are the Jabalpur-Allahābād section of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. The Jabalpur section runs for about 30 miles through parts of the Raghurājnagar and Teonthar *tahsīls* with stations at Satna and Dabhaura. The Bengal-Nāgpur passes through the Sohāgpur *tahsīl* with stations at Chandia, Umariā, Karkeli, Birsinghpur, Ghunghuti, Sahdol (for Sohāgpur), Burhar, Annūppur, Jaithāri and Khairi.

Roads (Table XV).

The Darbār maintains $144\frac{1}{4}$ miles of metalled, and 288 of unmetalled road.

The chief metalled roads are the Great Deccan road from Jabalpur to Mīrzāpur, with an unmetalled branch to Allahābād, and the Satna-Pannā-Nowgong road. These roads were, before the opening of the railways, of the first importance but have now become feeders. Other metalled roads lead from Rewah to Govindgarh, Bela to Govindgarh, Govindgarh to Rāmnagar, Rāmnagar to Amarpātan, and Satna to Bela. The cost of up-keep of the metalled and unmetalled roads is about Rs. 30,000 a year.

Post offices (Table XXIX).

In former days there was no regularly organised postal system, letters being carried by special messengers. The village *chaukidārs* or *kotwārs* were bound to carry Darbār letters or other articles from village to village. As regards public letters, people, in urgent cases, had to send special messengers at their own expense, and in ordinary cases they had to wait for travellers who happened to be passing through the places to which they wished to send messages. This state of things existed till long after the establishment of the British power. It was only

in about 1863 or 1864 that an Imperial Post Office was, for the first time, established in Rewah town. Even after this no change in the condition of affairs took place in the districts, except that branch offices were sometime after opened at Govindgarh and Mādhogarh. In Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's time an improvement was affected by the enlistment of a reserve body of runners called *dhaurahās* or *harkārās* whose business it was to run with messages on special occasions; but no regular line of mail runners was established. In 1875 this body of *harkārās* was made more efficient by the establishment of regular *dāk* or postal lines to various important places in the State, and mails were regularly run, an overseer at the head of the organisation supervising operations. This arrangement existed mainly for State business, but private letters and other articles were also despatched on payment of postage at the rate of one pie per *tola*. The system did not prove satisfactory. The receipts from postage fell far short of the expenses, and in 1884 an arrangement was made with the Imperial Postal Department by which it engaged to work a postal service to all important places in the State, all official covers being duly franked by authorised State officials A yearly payment of Rs. 470 was made by the Darbār which undertook to open its own post offices in places of importance.

Almost all villages are included in the circle of a post office, villages which are far from post offices within State limits being served by the nearest post office in British India.

These postal lines are worked through the Agency of the Imperial Postal Department assisted by the police officials at the local *thānas* and *chaukīs*, they cover a total length of nearly 421 miles. An arrangement for mutual exchange of letters and packets between offices in the State and in British India, has been made for articles passing over State and Imperial lines, double postage being charged both by Government and the State at British India rates.

The total receipts amount to only about Rs. 200 a year which falls far short of the expenses incurred, amounting to about Rs. 2,400 a year. The total strength of the establishment conducting the werk of these lines is 46, while in several places the police officials have to perform the *dāk* work in addition to their own work.

Telegraph. A telegraph line from Satna to Rewah town was constructed by the Government Telegraph Department at the cost of the State in 1883, and the office formally opened on the 29th October that year. The financial arrangement with the Government is that all the receipts of the telegraph office should be credited to the Darbār, the cost of maintenance of the line and salaries of the establishment at Rewah being also debited to them.

The receipts have been rising and now easily cover the expense of management. The cost of the line is about Rs. 1,200 a year. The yearly receipts have risen from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 3,000.

Telephone. A telephone line has been erected between Rewah and Govindgarh.

Section VIII.—Famine.

(TABLE XXX.)

Early records. The earliest famine known to have occurred in Rewah fell in V. S. 1888 or 1831 A.D. The details of this famine are not known, but the

proverb *Athāsi pargai* or "the year 88 has returned," still used in reference to any severe calamity is sufficiently significant. The famine of *V. S.* 1925 or 1868 A.D. is also well remembered by the people, and the term *Pachisa* "the year 25" by which it is commonly known, is still associated with untold horror in the minds of villagers. There were no regular relief measures in those days, and a famine absolutely crippled the people, who took years to retrieve their position, while many families altogether succumbed to its hardships.

Experience of former famines had led in 1883 to the preparation, as a precautionary measure, of a list of projects which could be opened as relief works. Famine of 1896-97.

The causes which led up to the famine of 1896-97 were the excessive winter rains of 1893 which destroyed the *rabi* crops that year, the excessive monsoon of 1894 which severely injured both crops, and the early cessation (on September 15th) of the monsoon in 1895-96. Unfortunately the rainfall of 1896 on which so much depended suddenly ceased at the end of August, and the winter rains, though abundant, did not come until it was too late.

The early crops of *sāmān*, and *kākun* in the districts north of the Kaimur range and the *sāmān* and maize in Bardī, Sohāgpur and Rāmnagar were saved, but by the end of September the stock of food grain was exhausted, while in the meantime the *kodon* and rice had withered, *jowār*, which had been sown in *bāndh* land and low-lying *mair* soil, produced an 8 anna crop in the west of the Mauganj, south of the Huzūr and in the Raghurājnagar *tahsīls*; in these districts, therefore, the distress was not locally so keen as in other parts. Owing, however, to high prices and the impossibility of keeping the starving people from wandering a condition of famine declared itself throughout the whole State by the 1st of October 1896, the worst affected districts being Teonthar, north of the Tons river, eastern Mauganj, northern Mādhogarh, nearly the whole of Bardī and parts of Rāmnagar and Sohāgpur.

To meet the crisis which had arrived the Darbār at once drew up schemes for the employment of 10,000 persons a day for 11 months at a cost of 3 lakhs of rupees. The percentage of the people relieved was 7·6 on the population of 1891, and the average cost per head per diem 1 anna.

Out of the total population of the State (1,508,943) those coming on relief numbered 293,219, of whom 232,153 were estimated to be labourers and 61,066 artisans.

The relief works undertaken included the construction of 248 *bāndhs*, 36 tanks, and 17 roads, besides minor works such as State buildings, etc.

The total cost to the State was 18 lakhs, of which 7 were spent on relief works, Rs. 55,000 on charitable relief, and 1·9 lakhs in *takkāvi* advances and loans. Of this amount 2·2 lakhs were spent on works giving a return. Seed, food and clothes were freely distributed.

The famine necessarily had a considerable effect on the health of the people. The mortality could not be ascertained with accuracy, the only *data* available being the returns of poor-houses.

Cholera broke out in several of the big relief works, but energetic measures were taken by the medical officers to stamp out the disease.

Famine of 1899-1900.

The rainfall in 1899-1900 was below the average, while a long break occurred from the end of August to the middle of September. In the Rāmnagar and Bardī *tahsīls* the crops dried up completely, and scarcity became imminent before the end of October. A Famine Commissioner was appointed by the Darbār.

It was found, however, that the reports of the local officials were exaggerated, while the winter rains of January greatly improved the situation. Although nearly 12,000 people came on relief works there was no real famine, but only distress in parts of the southern *tahsīls* of Sohāgpur and Rāmnagar. A noticeable point in the connection with the arrangements for relief during this famine was the ready co-operation with the Darbār of local *zamindārs*, who had almost entirely held aloof in the former famine.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section I.—Administration.

(TABLES XVI—XXVII).

Though very little is known about the administration of the Rewah State prior to the period of its reorganisation by Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh during 1835, something can be gathered from old official papers and reports. Here as everywhere else in India the Chief has always represented the sovereign authority but in early days it was also a time honoured custom that he should delegate his executive powers entirely to his *dīwān* who practically held the control of State affairs. During the early period of conquest the Baghel Chiefs and their followers simply formed a military camp and the court at Bāndhogarh up to the 16th century was little more than the headquarters of a body of adventurers who with the Chief at their head periodically sallied forth into the plains and exacted dues from the villagers. Gradually as the country became more settled, the military and revenue sections of the administration became more and more distinct. The former based on the feudal system was in a considerable state of development, while the latter was still in a very unorganised condition. The conquered territory being divided roughly into *jāgīrs* or lands given out in grants to the kinsmen of the Chief and persons of note for their maintenance in return for which they followed the Chief with a body of men, *zābta*, and some *kothār* land under the control of the Chief, the revenues from which were paid directly to him, and formed his privy purse. Early days.

The whole attention of the Chief was devoted to the development and training of his army. During this condition of affairs it was more convenient for the ruler to remunerate every kind of service by grants of land, than by cash payments. Besides military grants other grants such as *vritta*, civil *jāgīrs*, *pāipakhār*, etc., were also made. Grants made to maintain religious institutions were known as *dewārtha* and *punyārtha* grants. Similarly, most of the State officers, including the inferior village and *tahsīl* officials held small grants of land in return for their services, while the big officials such as the *kārinda* or *tahalua* and the principal *khāskalams* (writers-in-chief) held handsome *jāgīrs*. Even public servants who held no land were usually paid in *rukkas* (or credit notes) upon the *tahsīl* officials, and had to go personally and realize the amount. This arrangement, though it entailed much trouble and inconvenience to the servants, was simple and convenient under existing circumstances.

The recognised officials of the Darbār in those days were, first the *dīwān* to whom all administrative authority was delegated, and who also exercised full judicial and executive powers. Next came the *khāskalams* or writers and accountants corresponding more or less to secretaries. These men belonged to the Kāyastha community. Though the title is not pretentious, and these men never held theoretically independent charge of any branch of the administration, their power was very great. The Kāyasthas or writers were inseparably associated with every official, without whose assistance they were practically helpless being in these days often soldiers who were illiterate or very little educated. The *khāskalams* were thus practically responsible for the entire routine work, and the keeping and examining of accounts. The officer in charge might express the general tenor of his intentions, but to carry them out systematically was the business of the *khāskalams*. They alone could draw up documents and promulgate orders, and see to their due execution, while the whole of the State accounts were, even up to quite late days, in their sole charge. The *khāskalmi* system of keeping accounts as used in the State was most favourably spoken of by British officers who had charge of the State while under the management of Government.

The Kāyasthas were allowed to keep all or any portion of the State records at their own houses, except treaties and *kharītas* of importance, and the State Record-rooms are consequently nearly destitute of early documents. The accounts department was the only department which existed, properly speaking, besides the Chief's private establishment and his army. The *dīwān* was at the head of the whole system but below him it bifurcated into two distinct sections, one as mentioned above held by the *khāskalams* and the other by the custodians of State property (cash and jewels, etc.) called *bhandāris*. This same system, modified, was extended to the districts. At the headquarters of the State were the chief *khāskalams* with their staff of writers and *bhandāris*. In the *parganas*, the *pargana* officer called Tahālua (or *kārinda*) was assisted by the *pargana khāskalam* and the *pargana tahvīldār*. Thus from the court of the Chief down to the smallest village a host of Kāyasthas was busy in recording receipts and expenditure and preparing and examining accounts, a duty which virtually placed the State administration in their hands. The village accountant during the harvests went round from village to village and recorded the produce of each cultivator's harvest with the share due as State revenue and other rates and charges. These *kachcha* or rough detailed accounts were prepared for all villages and submitted to the *pargana* officer, who had them examined by the *pargana khāskalam*. This official made *pargana* summaries from them and sent them to the head office of the *dīwān* where his writer-in-chief similarly examined them and prepared a final summary for the whole State.

The *pargana* and the State *ekkatras* (abstracts) of all the items of receipt and expenditure are singularly comprehensive and deal so clearly with major and minor portions of each account that it is easy to obtain at a glance all information concerning any one item.

Besides these accounts and documents conferring titles or rights, practically no records of any kind were kept.

The ordinary affairs of the people were invariably settled by their rural *panchāyats*.

Administration of justice.—There were no regular courts of law. The *pargana* officers enjoyed full powers in their respective jurisdiction and cases were usually decided by arbitration. Recognised committees of influential persons called *chauras* existed at convenient centres which were presided over by the leading men of the locality and these were constantly referred to for decisions in complicated civil and criminal cases. They corresponded to village *panchāyats*. Criminal cases in which the Darbār was interested or what are now called cognizable offences were few, and even in these cases a fine (*dānd*) was, as a general rule, the only punishment inflicted.

Cases of adultery came in the category of such cases, and the fines exacted for such offences were technically called *anīta*. Besides the fines to the Darbār the culprits, if they belonged to the lower castes, were compelled to give satisfaction to their community in shape of feasts technically called *kodai, bhāji* (*i. e.*, *kodon*-rice and vegetables).

Most civil cases, such as the liquidation of a debt, were decided by making the parties undergo different ordeals or take solemn oaths. Among the ordeals, plunging the hand into a vessel full of hot water, or lifting a red hot iron ball with the hand were commonly imposed, if the burns were well in three days' time the accused was held not guilty.

Old villages and revenue units.—Up to the time of Mahārājā Ajīt Singh the State revenue records seem to have been kept on a very comprehensive system including *khālsā* and alienated lands. An abstract register or *bahī* of the old records, dated *V. S.* 1818 or 1761 A. D., gives the following interesting information :—

When the Emperor Bābar in 1527 organised his territories into *khālsā* provinces and the possessions of the feudatory chiefs, he issued a *nānkār* grant for the Bāndhogarh territories included afterwards in the *sūbah* of Prayāg to Rājā Bīr Singh Dev, which was later on renewed to Rājā Ajīt Singh as a *vritta* grant or tribute free tenure. The total number of villages held was 16,002. The gross value of the revenue being just over 1 *crore*. [1]

Two methods were in vogue for collecting revenues. Villages were leased to farmers or were held in *ain-kamāl khālsā*, that is, their revenues were collected directly by State officials. Revenue was universally taken in kind and so varied from year to year.

The Rewah Chief enjoys the powers of a ruling Chief of the first class having full powers in all administrative matters, including those of life and death over his subjects. He pays no tribute to Government. Present day Chief.

The Chief is the final appellate authority in all matters, revenue and judicial as well as those of general administration.

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1. See Appendix C. and D.

Dīwān.

No *dīwān* or Minister now exists in the State, this appointment having been abolished in 1904 after the death of Lāl Pratāp Singh. Two Commissioners, however, one for revenue and one for judicial work, assist the Chief in the administration, while a Secretary to His Highness deals with all matters which require the Chief's personal attention putting up cases and papers submitted by the Commissioners for his perusal and orders. The Revenue Commissioner to a large extent performs the general functions formerly executed by the *dīwān*.

Departments of Administration.

The departments of administration are as follows :—

Judicial, under the Judicial Commissioner ; *Revenue and Executive*, controlled by the Revenue Commissioner, dealing with the revenue administration and all general matters ; *Customs and Excise*, in charge of the Superintendent of Customs, who acts under the Revenue Commissioner, and is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Customs in charge respectively of the northern and southern circles, the latter being assisted in the work of supervision by Customs Inspectors ; *Police*, in charge of the Superintendent of Police, under the control of the Magistrate of Rewah town, who is practically Inspector-General of Police, the Superintendent of Police being his immediate assistant ; *Public Works*, in charge of two Subdivisional Officers stationed at Rewah and Satna, assisted by Overseers ; *Medical*, under the Agency Surgeon of Baghelkhand, who acts as Medical Officer of the State, Hospital Assistants having charge of the various dispensaries ; *Educational*, under the general control and supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, the two High Schools being in charge of their respective Headmasters, while the Vernacular Village Schools, Sanskrit Grant-in-aid Schools, and the Girls Schools are in charge of an Inspector of Schools ; *Forest*, under the Superintendent of Forests, who is directly under the Darbār, the forests being divided into two ranges each under a Forest Ranger, who is assisted by Inspectors and *dafādārs* ; *Accounts Department*, under the Accountant dealing with the audit and check of all accounts.

Official Language.

Hindī is the Court language and all papers—Judicial, Revenue, Accounts, etc., are kept in that language. There is, however, an English Department attached to the Darbār and Accounts office for correspondence with the Political Agent, the Public Works Department, Umariā Coal Fields and others.

Administrative Divisions (Table VIII and Chapter IV).

The territories of the State are divided into 7 *tahsīls*, four of which lie north of the Kaimur hills, and three south of them. These are :—the Huzūr, lying round the chief town (1,201 square miles) Raghurājnagar or Satna (977 square miles), Teonthar (816 square miles), and Mauganj (784 square miles) *tahsīls* north of the range, and the Bardī (2,912 square miles), Rāmnagar (2,775 square miles) and Sohāgpur (3,535 square miles) *tahsīls* lying south of it.[1]

[1] A new *tahsīl*, that of Bāndhogarh, has been created since the compilation of this Gazetteer. It includes portions of Rāmnagar and Sohāgpur *tahsīls* as previously constituted. The Rāmnagar *tahsīl* is now known as Beohāri.

Each *tahsīl*, in addition to *kothār* or *khālsā* land, contains a certain proportion of land granted to Thākurs and petty *jāgīrdārs*, etc., the whole of the Sohāgpur *tahsīl* comprising the valuable Umariā Coal Fields being thus alienated.

The following table gives the chief statistics of population and revenue by *tahsīls* :—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population, 1901.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.	Land Revenue and cesses of *khālsā* in thousands of rupees.
(1) Huzūr	1,201	2	975	316,139	263	— 11	10,447	286
(2) Teonthar ..	816	..	505	105,154	129	— 41	1,641	329
(3) Raghurājnagar ..	977	1	487	144,312	151	— 10	4,039	251
(4) Mauganj ..	724	..	609	99,534	127	— 31	1,831	212
(5) Bardi	2,912	..	848	198,921	68	— 16	6,969	163
(6) Rāmnagar ..	2,775	..	949	221,980	80	+ 7	1,910	86
(7) Sohāgpur ..	3,535	1	1,192	241,345	69	— 20	9,109	27
TOTAL ..	13,000	4	5,565[1]	1,327,385	102	— 14	35,946	1,354

Tahsīl staff.

The *tahsīldār* is the chief revenue officer of the charge and also a Deputy Magistrate exercising powers of the 2nd class in criminal cases, and being empowered to entertain civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

The *tahsīldār* is assisted in revenue matters by a *nāib-tahsīldār*, *kānungos*, *patwārīs* and the usual office staff. In judicial matters he is assisted by the Honorary Magistrate, when any such happen to have been appointed in his *tahsīl*. A *thānādār* or *kotwāl* deals with police matters, the village school masters and hospital assistants, supervising education and medical relief.

Internal village Administration.

Except in purely village matters there is now no independent internal administration in any village. Each village forms an integral part of a *tahsīl* and is, for revenue purpose, included in *halka* or circle in charge of a *patwārī* who records all village events of interest. It is also, if a *kothār* village, held in farm by a contractor or *thekādār* who collects the revenue from the cultivators and pays it into the *tahsīl* treasury, after deducting his commission. The recognised village officials are the village accountant or *patwārī* (only in the four northern *tahsīls*) ; the village *thekādārs* (in *kothār* villages) and the village *chaukīdārs* (*kotwārs*).

1. Since the Census of 1901, 831 more villages have been brought on the Register.

In alienated lands the holder keeps his own *kāyasth* who superintends the village administration. These three, the *patwārī*, *thekādār* and the *chaukīdār*, are responsible for giving information to the nearest police *thāna* or *chaukī* of the commission of any cognizable offence, or the *tahsīl* in case of any other occurrence of note.

With regard to crime and litigation each village is connected with a certain police station in charge of a *jamādār* or *thānādār*, who is responsible for the prevention of crime and maintenance of peace. He collects information through the village *chaukīdārs* and others. The village autonomy common in most parts of Central India never seems to have existed in this State except in regard to caste matters or the most trivial village disputes.

Section II.—Law and Justice.

(TABLES XVI AND XVII.)

Early days.

In former days, as has already been stated, practically all cases were settled by arbitration either by the people themselves or on reference to a State official. During Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's times regular judicial courts were first established presided over by Pandits who decided cases according to the *Dharma Shāstras* of the Hindus. Petty disputes were settled orally and only in very important cases did judges give written judgments called *Dharma-Vyavasthas*. These were apt to be very discursive containing not only the statements of the parties concerned, depositions of witnesses and the findings of the judges, but long disquisitions and quotations from the *Shāstras*. These *Vyavasthas* were generally written in a very laboured style and were full of unnecessary repetition and literary jargon. They formed, however, the only written records of judicial cases.

Present system.

Legislative Acts, Rules and Notifications under Acts and Rulings of the High Court are contained in the orders known as *hidāyats*, which are either issued by the Darbār on its own motion or on receipt of a reference or report from the Revenue or Judicial Commissioner.

Legislation and Criminal Procedure.

In criminal matters the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure of British India are followed generally. Two or three important particulars in which the State Criminal Law differs from that of British India are these :—(i) No criminal proceedings can be brought against any person for defamation ; (ii) Life imprisonment is a legal sentence in the State where transportation for life is provided for by the Indian Penal Code. The latter is of course also a legal sentence; (iii) Amongst Hindus charges for adultery can be brought against a man by a relation of the woman with whom he is cohabiting, even if she is a widow, provided that the woman belongs to a caste in which widow marriage is not customary. There is another important provision in this connection, *viz.*, that the husband or near relations of the injured woman can insist on the adulterer with whom the woman is cohabiting being expelled from the village or town, together with the adulteress.

Civil.

In Civil Law the provisions of the British Indian Code of Civil Procedure are more or less followed. It appears, however, that the difficulties of decree holders here are greater than those in British

India. No judgment-debtor can be imprisoned as provided in the British Code, in execution of a decree, moveable property can never be attached in execution without the special sanction of the highest Court of Civil Judicature (the Court of His Highness), and no house in which a judgment-debtor lives with his family can be attached and sold in execution of a decree, unless it has been previously mortgaged in payment of the debt. It is a striking feature of the existing Civil Law in the State that it should deviate in several most important particulars from the rules laid down in the *Dharma Shāstras*, not in regard to rules which have become a dead letter, but with respect to those which still govern custom and are recognized as Law in British India. This is especially the case with reference to adoption, partition, inheritance and succession, and transfer of property. In the first place, no male or female can adopt a son so as to affect property unless the adoption is made with the sanction of the Darbār. Bequeathing and gifting away property is subject to the same limitation. *Secondly*, with reference to inheritance and succession, those only who are within 5 degrees of the deceased in consanguinity, reckoned according to section 5 of the Indian Succession Act, can inherit property, all other *sapindas*, including a daughter and daughter's son, being excluded from inheritance. This rule was acted upon more or less prior to the year 1880, but became strict law in the year 1890. The reasons for this provision of the Law, which is opposed to both the spirit and letter of Hindu Law, are that formerly grants were made freely to Brāhmans and Rājputs and even other castes, on the assumption that what could be so easily given could be as easily recovered, while in the second case the Darbār always recognises the obligation to maintain widows and orphans of the grantees who are left without means of subsistence and are too young or too old to be able to work for a livelihood.

In regard to partition many of the Thakurāts are of the nature of what are called in the Hindu Law in force in British India "Impartible Rāj." In Rewah the right of primogeniture is recognised and the eldest son becomes Thākur, his younger brother receiving a grant for his maintenance. In Rājput families also it is customary for the eldest brother to get a larger share of the ancestral property than his younger brothers. In most families the rule of partition is *panch dua*, that is to say, the elder brother gets three shares and the younger two. Even amongst Brāhmans and other castes the elder brother gets some preference for *Jethai*, (*i.e.*, for being elder or *Jeth*) though it is not so marked as in the above case. This, though not in accordance with the *Mitākshara* or any other treatise of Hindu Law, is an old custom which originated in feudal days.

All important provisions of the Indian Limitation Act are in force in the State with the exception, that part payment of a loan on interest, even after the expiry of the period of limitation marks a point from which limitation proceeds to run afresh according to the nature of the original liability. It is not necessary in the Rewah State for a bond to be written on a stamped paper, an ordinary paper answers the purpose. The system of civil and criminal justice in

force in the Rewah State is thus analogous to that in British India. Vakīls appear for parties, and although all the rules of the Evidence Act and Codes are not strictly followed, the general procedure is similar to that in British India. It may be added that mere technical points are held of minor consideration so long as justice is secured.

Courts and Powers.

(a). The *Honorary Magistrates* :—These officers exercise powers of the third class in criminal matters and are empowered to entertain civil suits for money and moveable property not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. At present there are six Magistrates, the Thākurs of Deorājnagar, Kripālpur, Chorhāt, Rāmpur and Marwās and an Honorary Magistrate at Rewah.

(b). *Deputy Magistrates* :—The seven *tahsīldārs* are Deputy Magistrates exercising powers of the second class, and as Civil Judges hearing suits for money and moveable property up to Rs. 500 in value, and title and other suits up to Rs. 250.

Assistant Deputy Magistrates exercise half these powers.

The Deputy and Assistant Magistrates of Huzūr *tahsīl* deal with criminal and civil cases of Rewah town also.

(c). *Magistrate of Rewah* :—This officer exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, and hears appeals from the subordinate courts.

(d). *Civil Judge of Rewah* :—This officer hears civil appeals from the subordinate courts. In original civil matters his powers extend to suits for money and other moveable property not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, and title and other suits for Rs. 250. In addition, all civil suits for Rewah town below Rs. 500 are heard by him.

(e). *Judicial Commissioner* :—The Judicial Commissioner is Sessions Court Judge. In civil suits his powers are unlimited, all suits over Rs. 1,000 in the case of money and moveable property and of over Rs. 500 in other cases being preferred in his court. He hears appeals from the District Magistrate and the Civil Judge.

(f). *High Court* :—This court is presided over by His Highness himself. It is purely appellate in character, all final references in criminal and civil cases being dealt with in this court of which the powers are unlimited.

Fees.

The court-fee charged to suits is, in civil suits one anna per rupee, in rent suits ¾ anna per rupee.

Registration.

Registration of documents is not carried out by any special official or office, but by the ordinary courts. The fees realised amounted in 1904 to Rs. 521 and in 1905 to Rs. 554.

The documents registered in 1905 included 161 mortgage-deeds and 132 sale-deeds, the total value of the property dealt with being 1·6 lakh.

Section III.—Finance.

(TABLES XVIII AND XIX.)

All accounts of Receipts and Expenditure are kept in the State Accountant's Office and in the Offices of the Departments.

The accounts are examined, checked and audited by the Accountant, who submits annual reports to the Darbār Office, showing estimates and actuals of total receipts and expenditure under all heads. Except fixed salaries and contingent charges which are paid by the

State Treasuries on a demand from the officer concerned, all money is paid out in cheques issued by the Accounts Office and signed by His Highness. This system is a recent one having been introduced during the Government superintendence of the State. It is the first principle of the State accounts that all the money received by officials on behalf of the State must, without delay, be credited to the nearest treasury either at the *tahsīl* or the small treasuries belonging to the Forest and Customs Department. No money can be paid out from the treasuries without a cheque issued by the Darbār, except from money received for contingent charges at the beginning of the month or from the Imprest kept with each officer which is periodically recouped. Messrs. Ganeshdās Krishnājī of Indore are treasurers to the State and have their agents at the *Sadr* Treasury at Rewah and at the headquarters of the various *tahsīls*. The money is kept under the usual double locks, one key being with the cashier and the other with the Revenue Commissioner, at the *Sadr* Treasury in Rewah, and with the *tahsīldārs* elsewhere.

A regular budget is prepared annually by the Accountant for all classes of expenditure and is submitted for the sanction of His Highness. The new budget comes into force on April 1st, the commencement of the official year. No item of expenditure can, in any case, exceed the amount allotted in the budget unless specially sanctioned; but even in granting such special sanction the Chief generally consults the Accountant as to whether the budget estimates admit of such increase.

Financial position.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory, a large saving having been made during the period 1881-1902. In 1903 the closing balance was 4 lakhs, or under the average closing balance of the decade 1881-90 (which was about 6 lakhs), due to the extraordinary expenses incurred on account of Delhi *darbār* and the marriage of the Chief's sister, amounting to 14·8 lakhs. The fact that this large sum was spent without burdening the State is a strong proof of its excellent financial position. The opening balance in 1904-05 was 10·1 lakhs.

Sources of revenue.

The total normal income of the State is about 29 lakhs a year. The chief sources of revenue are Land Revenue 10 lakhs; Forest 7 lakhs; Umariā Colliery 7 lakhs; Cesses on land Rs. 50,000; Customs 2 lakhs; *Muāmla* or tribute paid by *jāgīrdārs* Rs. 90,000; and Excise Rs. 70,000.

Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure are Chief's establishment 3·8 lakhs; Army 4·3 lakhs; Colliery 4 lakhs; Public Works 3 lakhs; Collection of revenue 1·3 lakh; Forest 1 lakh; Police Rs. 35,000; Education Rs. 28,000; Law and Justice Rs. 22,000 and Medical Rs. 33,000. The total expenditure is about 25 lakhs.

Coinage.

There has never been a silver coinage in Rewah State, but during Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's time in 1838 a copper coin called the *Baggha Shāhī* was issued, of which 56 went to a British rupee. It remained current until the time of Mahārājā Jai Singh. A list of coins

which formed the ordinary currencies of the State before the introduction of the British rupee in 1868 is given below: since this year the British coin alone has been legal tender.

Coins in circulation before 1868.

No.	Name of coins used locally.	Weight in *māshas*.	Average exchange value in British coins.	REMARKS.
	Gold coins :—			
1	*Akbari Muhar*,	11 *māshas*,	Formerly 24 rupees *kaldār*, now 30 rupees *kaldār*.	
2	*Shāh Jahānī*,	11 *māshas*,	Formerly 24 rupees, now 30 rupees *kaldār*.	
	Silver coins :—			
1	*Banārsī Sikka* or *Kāshī Shāhī* (*Machhalidār*).	11 *māshas*, 5 *rattīs*.	⅝ of a *kaldār* rupee before 1863.	Was the legal tender for revenue in the Teonthar, Mauganj, Bardī and Rāmnagar *tahsīls*. Inscription in Persian characters as follows :— 1. On one side :—"Muhammad Shāh Bādshāh Alam *san Hijri 11*." 2. On the other side :—"Maimanat Mayus Izribbad."
2	*Satrah san*...	ditto.	......	A conventional name for the *Banārsī Sikka*.
3	*Solah san* ...	12 *māshas*,	......	A conventional name for the *kaldār*. (These names are no longer in vogue.)
4	*Purha* ...	11 *māshas*,	15/16 of a *kaldār*.	During Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's time State dues were taken in *Purha* coins which was also the standard coin for the payment of salaries in the army, while the *Rakānīs* (domestic and private servants) and members of the Mahārājā's household were paid in the *Nāgpurī* issue.
5	*Farrukhābādī* or *Garāridār*.	12 *māshas*,	15/16 of a *kaldār*.	Current in bazar transactions before the introduction of the *kaldār* rupee. Inscription in Persian.— 1. On one side.—"Ala Amī-i-Dīn Muhammad Fazl Shāh Alam Bādshāh Haft-Kishwar Bādshāh." 2. On the other side :—"Maimanat Mayus Julus *san 45* Farrukhābād."
6	*Nāgpurī* ...	10 *māshas*, 7 *rattīs*.	13/16 of a *kaldār*.	Very extensively used till 1868. Payments to State servants were generally made in the *Nāgpurī*.
7	*Wazīrī* ...	10 *māshas*, 9 *rattīs*.	14½/16 of a *kaldr*.	Current simultaneously with the *Nāgpurī* and *Purha*.

No.	Name of coins used locally.	Weight in *māshas*.	Average exchange value in British coins.	REMARKS.
	Silver coins.—(*Concluded*).			
8	*Srīnagarī* ...	10 *māshas*, 9 *rattīs*.	Less in value than the *Nāgpurī*.	Though never strictly legal tender it passed in circulation along with the *Nāgpurī* with which it was a contemporary bearing *san 1203*.
9	*Pathān Shāhī*.	11½ *māshas*,	10/16 of a *kaldār*.	Mentioned as current in old accounts and records but no coins are now to be met with.
10	*Gwāldāsi* ...	Cannot be ascertained.		
11	*Gauhar Shāhī*,	11 *māshas*,	9/16 of a *kaldār*.	
12	*Farrukhābādī* Round (plain).	12 *māshas*,	......	Inscriptions in Persian— 1. On one side:—" Fazl Shāh Alam Bādshāh Ami-i-Dīn Haft Kishwar Bādshāh." 2. On the other side:—" Maimanat Mayus Julus *san 45* Farrukhābādī;" not in extensive circulation.
13	*Top Shāhī* ...	10 *māshas*, 7 *rattīs*.	......	Mark of *top* (gun) and *san 1205*.
14	*Shāh Jahānī*	11 *māshas*, ½ *rattī*.	......	In circulation as an equivalent to the *Kāshī Shāhī Sikka*.
15	*Muhammad Shāhī*.	10 *māshas*, 7 *rattīs*.	......	Inscriptions:—1. On one side:—" Bādshāh Ghāzi-ud Dīn Muhammad Shāh Jahān Sāhib Kirān Nāmi Shāh Zarb Illahābād." 2. On the other side:—" The Kalma and 222 Hijri."
16	*Akbari* ...	11 *māshas* ...	12/16 of a *kaldār*.	Equivalent to the *Kāshī Shāhī Sikka*.
	Copper coins:—			
1	*Mādhu Shāhī*,	15 *māshas* ...	36/48 or 3/4 of the British *paisa*.	Coined by *Mādhu Shāh* of Pātna.
2	*Bāla Shāhī*...	ditto.	......	Formerly in circulation, particulars not known.
3	*Ekaidār* ...	Not known,	......	In circulation till the time of Mahārājā Jai Singh.
4	*Baggha Shāhī*,	ditto.	14 *gandas* or 56 pieces for Re. 1/- *kaldār*.	Coined in Rewah town during Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's time, 1838, A. D.

Section IV.—Land Revenue.

(TABLE XX.)

Early days.

In early days the land was made over to farmers who held large tracts, often whole districts. They paid a fixed sum into the State Treasury and made what they could out of the cultivators, being left to all intents and purposes entirely to their own devices.

Revenue was collected mainly in kind in the system known as *bhāg* or share, in which a fraction, which varied with the locality was

taken. In Huzūr, Teonthar, Raghurājnagar and Mauganj *tahsīls* the rates of *bhāg* given below obtained in *kothār* lands, before the substitution of cash payments and still obtains in many estates held by *jāgīrdārs*.

Cultivators enjoying special privileges or Brāhmans, Kshatriyas and Kāyasthas paid in kind at the rate of *one-seventh* of the produce for lands in which the cultivators held no proprietary right and *one-eighth* (or *one-tenth* in special cases) for lands in which they held proprietary rights such as *bāndh* lands, etc. Cultivators enjoying no special privileges such as Kāchhīs, Kunbīs, etc., paid *one-sixth*, for lands in which they held no proprietary right, and *one-seventh* for land in which they held proprietary rights.

One-tenth was taken for waste or *bagār* lands. In addition to the *bhāghai* or *bhāg* paying land there was generally some land on which revenue was paid in cash; this was called *karta*. It is levied still in *jāgīrs* but only on highly improved land known as *kher* or *dīh* or land that was formerly occupied by a village and was afterwards converted into fields.

In the Raghurājnagar *tahsīl* the low caste cultivators used to pay *one-fifth* of the local produce on very rich lands which were expected to return a very heavy crop.

In certain cases the cultivators received an allowance for agricultural expenses but in that case the fraction of the *bhāg* was higher.

The general rule in *bhāg* payment was (and still is) that *one-fourth* of the total produce is allowed to the cultivator for his expenses, *one-fourth* or *one-fifth* as the case may be, being levied on the remainder as *bhāg*.

In the Bardī, Rāmnagar, and Sohāgpur *tahsīls* the *bhāg* rates range from *one-ninth* to *one-twelfth* of the total produce. In the southern portions of Rāmnagar and in the whole of the hilly portions of Bardī and Sohāgpur the cultivators are allowed to till as much hilly or waste land as they can with one plough on payment of one rupee revenue. In such places the cultivators can often cover twenty *bīghas* with one plough, but as the soil is poor and they are not skilful agriculturists, the yield is extremely small.

Present day.

The revenue is now entirely replaced by cash payments in the *kothār*, (*khālsā*) land, but Thākurs and *zamindārs* still adhere to a certain extent to the old practice of levying revenue in kind, though there is a growing tendency even in these cases to replace it by cash payments.

The seven *tahsīls* already given form the revenue units of the State. All revenue work in the *tahsīls* is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner under the guidance of the Chief himself.

Settlement.

Only one settlement has as yet been made, that of 1881-95 which is now under revision. During the settlement the rule followed in making the assessments was to find out what the cultivator had ordinarily paid either in cash or *bhāg*. The average produce of the field was estimated and an equivalent in cash fixed as revenue. In making the assessments the anxiety to make an equitable conversion of the produce payments into cash which would secure

a full recognition of the Darbār's rights, but should not be a burden upon the people, led to the land not being fully assessed. So far as can be ascertained before the settlement two-fifths of the gross produce were usually paid in kind. Settlement operations are now in progress for a revision of the settlement. Two systems are being followed. In the four Northern and more fertile *tahsīls* of Huzūr, Teonthar, Raghurājnagar and Mauganj the land is being measured and each cultivator given a lease (*patta*) for the land in his possession. In the Southern *tahsīls* the land has not been measured, and no leases have been granted, but the contractor pays fixed revenue to the Darbār, assessed on the village at the time of the settlement. In the first instance rates are determined on the crop bearing power of the soil, existence of *bāndhs* and the position of the fields as regards facility for export or sale of produce.

Improvement of the land is mainly effected by the construction of *bāndhs* and the periodical change of village sites called *kherusalna*. Cultivators who construct *bāndhs* with the Darbār's permission are permanently assessed in the ratio of 55 to 45, the Darbār reserving 55 per cent. of the gross revenue. At the same time proprietary rights are conferred and the holder is able to transfer and alienate such land.

Demand. and Incidence

The revenue demand is about 11 lakhs giving an incidence per acre cultivated of 10 annas 3 pies and per acre of total area of 2 annas 2 pies. The incidence of the total revenue paid to the Darbār and Thākurs is 6 annas 4 pies per acre and per head of population.

The incidence varies in the different *tahsīls*. It is highest in the Teonthar *tahsīl* where it rises to Re. 1-7-8 per acre of cultivated land and is lowest in Sohāgpur where it is only 2 annas 3 pies. The net profits of a cultivator from an average holding of 12 acres are about Rs. 16 a year, which only suffice for his maintenance to the end of the year and leave no surplus as provision against a time of distress or famine. This is not due to heavy taxation but partly to the exhaustion of the productive power of soil due to want of enterprise replenishing it by the use of manure and other artificial means.

Rates.

The average rates now paid in cash are for *mair* land per *bīgha* Re. 1-4-0; for *domat* annas 12 per *bīgha*; for *sigon* annas 8 and for *bhāta* annas 3.

Certain grants of grain are allowed in repayment of professional services.

Cesses.

Kharhī, as it is termed, is given to the *kāyasth*[1] or village accountant at the rate of 2 seers of grain per maund levied as *bhāg*, in addition to a seer cess called *neg* levied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers on every *khandi* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds) of which the *kāyasth* receives two-thirds and the *kotwār* or village watchman one-third. The *kotwār* also receives *kharhī* at 3 seers of grain per plough in the village.

The cess called *agora* was paid to the *kotwār* in cases in which he was obliged to keep watch over the threshing floor of cultivators who would not pay their revenue and who, it was feared, would dispose of his grain.

1. There are no *kāyasths* or *patwārīs* in *kothār* villages in Southern *tahsīls*. In the Northern *tahsīls patwārīs* are paid in cash so they receive no *kharhī*.

It was levied at the rate of 4 seers of *kharīf* and 2 of *rabi* grain for each day he was required to keep watch.

Village artisans also receive *kharhī* and *agora* at 30 seers per plough and Chamārs at 4 seers.

Jenta or *pura* is a grant of one sheaf per day to each labourer, about 1½ seers of grain.

Collection. All revenue is collected through *thekādārs* or farmers. These men can only collect the revenue specified in the lease receiving a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on sums not exceeding Rs. 500, at 8 per cent. on sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, at 7 per cent. on sums between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, at 6 per cent. between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 ; for sums over Rs. 5,000, 3 per cent. is allowed.

Thekādārs have the right to eject defaulting tenants and make arrangement for the cultivation of their land during the continuance of the settlement.

The revenue is paid in two instalments, the *Aghanī* or the *kharīf kist*, paid between 15th December and 15th January, and the *Baisākhī* or *rabi kist* between the 15th May and 15th June.

The cost of collection is about 1·3 lakh.

Tenures. The territories of the State are partly held by the Darbār direct and are then known as *kothār* lands and partly by Thākurs and *zamindārs* under various forms of tenure classed generally as *pawaiya* land. In *kothār* land cultivators hold their land under the regular settlement of 1881-95, in which leases were given in the Northern *tahsīls* for 10 years or till the next settlement; they have only cultivating rights so long as they pay the revenue demand, and no proprietary rights. Cultivators who improve land by constructing irrigation works, however, are now allowed to enjoy proprietary rights and are permanently assessed in the proportion of 55 to 45 per cent., Darbār receiving 55 and cultivator 45 per cent. of the gross revenue.

Kothār land amounts to 40 per cent. of the total area, 60 per cent. being the *pawaiya* or alienated.

The important tenures in *pawaiya* land are given below :—

Muāmla (literally "transaction ").—*Muāmla* is in the nature of a partition for support made by the head of a house, rather than a grant for maintenance such as *nānkār* for instance. It is given to the younger members of their ruling family, and also to Thākurs whose estates have been resumed by the Darbār. The grant may be hereditary and carries with it a liability to pay tribute, which is amenable to enhancement on the recognition of a new successor. All *Muāmladārs* have full revenue rights, excepting the rights of sale or transfer. Theoretically, the tribute paid is one-fourth of the gross revenue of the estate, but in practice is much less.

Paipakhār (literally "washing the feet").—It is a form of religious grant made only to Brāhmans. The grantees enjoy all rights in the soil subject to the payment of *chauth* (¼ of the revenue) to the Darbār from the fourth generation of the grantee.

Jāgīrs.—These are ordinarily understood to mean grants of land in return for personal service. They are not confined to any special

class. The grants are temporary and discretional, and the grantees have no right of alienation or transfer *vritta* (from Sanskrit *vritti*, a means of livelihood):—Revenue-free land grants corresponding closely to *paipakhār*. The holders have, excluding the liability to *chauth*, practically the same rights, but whereas *paipakhār* grants are made only to Brāhmans, *vritta* grants are made to all classes.

Murwāra.—*Murwār* or death grants are revenue-free grants made to persons whose relations are killed fighting for the State. These grants are hereditary and transferable, subject in certain cases to rendering military service.

Dewārth.—These are "religious grants" made either for the support of the temples or to provide a dole for indigent person. They are not transferable.

Nānkār, literally "bread."—Maintenance grants made chiefly to Thākurs whose estates have been resumed by the Darbār. They are heritable but not transferable.

Bhāip (bhāi).—Friendly grants of much the same nature as *vritta*, carrying similar rights. Theoretically, they are given as a mark of friendship and were to last as long as the friendship survived.

Section V.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

(TABLE XXI.)

The chief sources of miscellaneous revenue are Excise, Customs or Permit, and Stamps.

Excise.

No special department deals with this, the Customs offices controlling the liquor and drug trade. It brings in a revenue of about Rs. 60,000 a year.

Opium.

The amount of poppy grown is not large and the produce is insufficient for local consumption about 18 maunds being purchased yearly at Indore and imported.

The cultivation is controlled by the Darbār, only selected cultivators in the Teonthar, Sohāgpur, Bardī and Mauganj *tahsīls* being allowed to grow it. Most of the cultivators are in Teonthar. An attempt is being made to increase cultivation to meet the local demand. The acreage, produce and revenue since 1895 is given below:—

Year.	Acreage.	Produce in maunds.		Revenue.
		Mds.	Srs.	Rs.
1895-96	150	25	4	6,735
1896-97	156	86	4	7,432
1897-98	109	12	8	9,700
1898-99	120	19	33	5,753
1899-00	156	25	0	6,436
1900-01	156	15	10	9,538
1901-02	156	26	3	18,673
1902-03	158	13	1	8,160
1903-04	150	14	38	3,212
1904-05	162	25	8	8,344
1905-06	140	21	37	11,131
1906-07	194	22	0	5,969

No special rate is levied on land growing poppy. An acre gives about 10 lbs. of crude opium.

All crude opium produced is made over to the Inspector of Permit, who sends it to Rewah where the Darbār manufactures it into cakes. These are then sold to the State contractor at Rs. 18 a seer and he is allowed to retail them at Rs. 25 a seer. No other traffic is permitted. The contractor gives security before taking up the contract. He is the only person licensed to sell in the State.

Hemp drugs. No hemp is cultivated in the State. A contractor is licensed to import by the Darbār. No duty is charged on these drugs. They are sold, *bhāng* at Rs. 1-14-0, *Bāluchar gānja* at Rs. 40, Sanāwad *gānja* at Rs. 78, and *charas* at Rs. 25 per seer. The import since 1896 has been as below in maunds :—

Year.	Gānja.	Bhāng.	Charas.
1896 to 1900	3 to 4	80	7
1900	4	50	7-20
1901	5	50	9-12
1902	5	100	7[illegible]-20
1903	6	50	7-20
1904	26	100	*Nil.*
1905	22	*Nil.*	30
1906	83	100	22

About 30 maunds of Sanāwad *gānja* are also imported, which is used mainly in Sohāgpur, as the people there do not use *Bāluchar gānja*.

Liquor. The liquor drunk is distilled from *mahuā (Bassia latifolia)* flowers and *gur*.

A contract for the sale is given for a term of years to a contractor who has sole right to manufacture and vend. He pays a security of Rs. 20,000. The revenue ordinarily derived from this source is Rs. 45,000.

No wholesale shops have been established, but there are 1,151 retail shops giving one to every 1,153 persons and every 11 square miles.

The liquor is of six strengths and is sold at from 6 pies to one rupee a bottle.

The contractor may sell to any person for consumption but not for export, and not more than one bottle at a time except on occasion of marriages, etc., when a special permit is granted by the Excise Inspector.

Customs. The Customs or Permit Department is managed by the Superintendent assisted by three Deputies and Inspectors. Duties are levied on imports and exports at varying rates according to a schedule, the receipts amounting to about 3 lakhs a year.

Stamps. The income from stamp is included in judicial receipts.

Section VI.—Public Works.

The State Public Works Department is divided into two Sub-Divisions, each Sub-Division being under a native Engineer. The Sub-Divisional Officers who have their headquarters at Rewah and Satna, are directly under the orders of the Secretary to His Highness. Each Sub-Division is divided into sections under Sub-Overseers, who receive instructions from the Sub-Divisional Officer. A yearly budget is prepared by the Sub-Divisional Officer and submitted for sanction.

Regular estimates and plans are submitted in the case of all important works. These estimates are forwarded through the Accountant of the State who checks the estimate with the schedule of rates before he forwards the papers to the Secretary to His Highness with such remarks as he thinks necessary.

The cost of the Public Works is a considerable item of expenditure. The State maintains 432¼ miles of roads including 144¼ metalled, a greater length of road than any other State in Central India, Gwalior and Indore excepted.

The expenditure on Public Works in the three years under the several heads is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Palaces, improvement to city and miscellaneous works.	Military buildings.	Salaries.	Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Original.	Repairs.					
1902-03 [a]	55,600	24,700	1,000	37,000	41,700	7,300	12,000	1,79,300	(a) In this year the excess expenditure on miscellaneous is due to the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
1903-04	43,700	29,800	*Nil.*	36,600	1,02,500	3,300	12,700	2,21,800	
1904-05	1 lakh	28,000	*Nil.*	35,000	4,600	*Nil.*	14,500	1,82,100	
1905-06	1·20 "	23,000	2,200	46,000	50,000	19,500	13,300	2,74,000	
1906-07	1·09 "	25,000	4,100	9,400	78,600	45,000	31,900	3,03,000	

During the eight years previous to the abovementioned years the average annual expenditure on Public Works was 2 lakhs of which about Rs. 12,600 were spent annually on feeder roads to railway stations on the Bengal-Nāgpur and East Indian Railways. The average annual outlay on the construction of *bāndhs*, tanks and irrigation works is Rs. 11,700. This country not being suitable for irrigation by canals and wells on a large scale, no attempt has been made to construct such works, but the erection of *bāndhs* is encouraged as much as possible. Within the last 10 years the most important and useful works constructed by the State are these railway feeder roads and *bāndhs*. A narrow gauge railway from Satna railway station on the East Indian Railway to Rewah town was commenced in 1897, but

has not been completed. The *Sadr* police station at Rewah with a clock-tower, was constructed at an outlay of Rs. 23,000.

The establishment of an electric installation at the falls of the Tons is under contemplation and professional experts have been consulted regarding the scheme.

Section VII.—Army.

(TABLE XXV.)

Army.

In early days the army absorbed more than half the State income in spite of contributions of men and horses made by feudatory Thākurs. The actual strength at present is 3,221 including regulars and irregulars and 57 guns.

The regulars include—

Cavalry 574.

Infantry 1,140.

Artillery 94 with 13 serviceable guns.

The cavalry are fairly well mounted and carry lances, the infantry an obsolete musket. The regulars are fairly well drilled and corps, if efficiently armed and better instructed, make an effective force. His Highness takes a keen interest in military matters and has weeded out a large number of feeble old men who were encumbering the ranks.

The irregulars comprise the *Ekka-sardārs* and their retainers, who are relics of the army of early days. They are not given any real training.

The Mahārājā is his own Commander-in-Chief, being assisted by a Military Secretary.

The cost of the army amounts to about 4·5 lakhs a year.

Section VIII.—Police and Jail.

(TABLES XXIV AND XXVI.)

Police.

In former days all policing was done by the village *chaukīdārs*.

They belonged to the *kotwār* tribe and were granted small pieces of land in remuneration for their services. They also received *kharhī* and *pūra* dues from cultivators in the village.

Regular Police.

In course of time a regular police force began to be evolved, though it was long before the officials of the new department could realize the exact nature of their duties. In addition to this, the establishment of a *thāna* in the lands of a subordinate Thākur meant a formal assertion of the Darbār's authority, and was invariably looked upon with distrust and resentment. For a long time no definite system of training existed. Any man who could read and write was deemed efficient to discharge the duties of a *thānādār*, *muharrir* or *jamādār*, while able-bodied illiterate men of the Kshatriya, Musalmān, or Brāhman castes were appointed as constables.

Since 1888, however, *thānādārs*, *muharrirs* and *jamādārs* have been required to pass a simple examination, while constables have to satisfy certain conditions of physical fitness before they are eligible for appointment.

The total strength of the regular police is 701 of whom 196, who are posted to the *thānas* of Rewah and Satna towns, are regularly

drilled. The Rewah and Satna town police are also dressed in uniform and are armed with muskets.

The strength of the force gives one regular policeman to every 19 square miles and 1,785 persons.

Village Police.

The total number of village *chaukīdārs* receiving cash salaries from the State in the four Northern *tahsīls* is 294, while the total number of them in all the *tahsīls* including those of the subordinate *zamindārs* is about 2,150. Most of these men receive land grants *kharhī* and *pūra* dues.

Though arms are not provided by the Darbār except to the Rewah and Satna town police, most of the district police have arms of their own.

Village Kotwārs.

The village *kotwārs* are bound to give information of the occurrence of any offence within their villages to the *thānā* or *chaukī* of the circle within which the village lies, but owing to the imperfect organisation this is not as regularly done as it should be.

Finger impression.

A man instructed in the classification and registration of finger prints is attached to the Jail at Rewah and takes finger impression of all prisoners according to the rules issued from the Central Bureau at Indore. The cost of the police is about Rs. 36,000 a year.

Jails

Only one jail exists at Rewah town, which is capable of accommodating 300 prisoners. Industries are carried on, an ice machine and cloth weaving looms having been recently introduced.

Section IX.—Education.

(TABLE XXIII.)

General.

The Chiefs of Rewah have always been great supporters of literature; while several have been good scholars in Sanskrit and Hindī, and they extended their patronage to persons noted for their learning giving them grants of land to induce them to settle in the State.

The large grants of land made as *paipakhār*, *punyārth* shews extent of the patronage held out to Sanskrit and Hindī scholars. Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh, himself a good scholar, was a great patron of Sanskrit learning and invited Brāhmans to settle in defferent parts of the State and form seminaries for teaching Sanskrit. Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh not only followed in the footsteps of his father, but gave encouragement chiefly to Hindī. His own works in Hindī poetry created a taste for the culture of Hindī literature and a circle of Hindī poets sprang up in Rewah, some of whose works are of considerable merit.

The first public school was started in Rewah town by Sir Dinkar Rao, the famous minister of Gwalior, in 1869 with seven teachers, four of whom were to teach English. The people, however, were still too backward to understand the advantages thus offered them, while the old habit of regarding the courts of the Chief and Thākurs as the only proper centre of learning militated against its success. Under the efforts of Colonel P. W. Bannerman, however, in 1876 and of Colonel D. W. K. Barr in 1881, the educational movement made a fresh start. In 1886 a Rājkumār class was opened for the

education of the sons of *sardārs*. Ten village schools had been opened in 1882, and in 1887 the Satna school teaching English, Hindī and Persian was raised to the status of a high school.

Control. In 1886 the village schools were placed under an Inspector while Girls' Schools were opened in 1888 in Rewah town. Colonel D. Robertson added a technical class to the Rewah High School for the training of *patwārīs*, and revenue and police officers.

The gradual increase of work led to the creation of the Director of State education in 1893. But later on the classes fell off and the post was abolished in 1895.

There were in 1900-01, 42 schools of all kinds. The two schools at Rewah and at Satna are High Schools, 8 are Secondary Vernacular Schools, 26 Primary Schools, 4 Girls' Schools, and 2 Sanskrit Grant-in-aid Schools.

University Examination.—The High School of Rewah was first affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1884, and that at Satna in 1887. Under Lord Curzon's new scheme they now both send up students to the Allahābād University Examination.

Primary Education.—Of 34 village schools, 8 send up students for the Vernacular Middle (now called Vernacular Final) Examination of the United Provinces and 26 are Primary Schools teaching Hindī, reading and writing, and arithmetic up to the Upper Primary Standard. The total number of boys reading in schools was 2,406 (for 1903), and taking one-sixth of the male population to be of school-going age the percentage of those under instruction comes to 2·1.

Girls' School. There are four Girls' Schools in Rewah town. The following are the figures of attendance :—

Year.	Roll.	Attendance.
1901	135	86
1902	135	93
1903	144	102
1904	204	138
1905	178	122
1906	156	102
1907	160	110

The subjects taught are reading, writing and simple arithmetic up to Lower Primary Standard, needle-work and sewing.

Sanskrit Education.—The Sanskrit department of the Rewah town High School was originally started on the modern system of teaching and began to send up boys for the Punjab University High Proficiency and Shāstri Examination in 1886. But the people preferred the old custom of sending their boys to the houses of their *gurus*, their hereditary teachers, and two Grant-in-aid Schools were, therefore, established in Rewah town to support this branch of teaching.

Muhammadan Education.—The Musalmāns form a very small section of the population. The number of Muhammadan students at Rewah is about 40 and at Satna 35. Two have passed the University Entrance Examination from Rewah High School.

The average annual cost of each pupil is about Rs. 21 in the Rewah High School, and Rs. 11·2 taking the whole of pupils in all the schools. The cost of the High Schools at Rewah and Satna is about Rs. 13,600 and that of the village schools Rs. 11,000. The total cost of education is about Rs. 27,000. All educational expenditure is paid from State revenues, no fees being taken.

A printing press is maintained at Rewah where State work is carried out. Two State Libraries have also been opened, one of English books and the other of Vernacular and Sanskrit manuscripts.

Section X.—Medical.

(TABLE XXVII.)

The State possesses 17 hospitals and dispensaries. All are in charge of Hospital Assistants except that at Umariā Colliery which is under an Assistant Surgeon and at Wairhan, where a compounder is in charge.

The number of cases treated in 1903 was 119,699 and in 1904-05, 120,348 or 9 and 9·5 per cent. on the population. The numbers vaccinated in 1904-05 were 44,800 as compared to 37,731 in the preceding year. The total cost of the department is Rs. 49,000, including 6,000 on vaccination. The Agency Surgeon is chief medical officer of the State.

Section XI.—Surveys.

The State as a whole has never been surveyed. What is known as the *Mukammil*, or Regular Settlement, was made in the four Northern *tahsīls* of Raghurājnagar, Huzūr, Teonthar and Mauganj in 1881, but even here big estates such as Rāmpur, Chorhāt, Naiāgarhī and Gangewa were not surveyed. The Imperial trigonometrical survey was carried out in Rewah in 1862.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND GAZETTEER.

(TABLES I-IV, VIII-X, XVIII-XX, XXVII-XXIX AND XXXI.)

Huzūr Tahsīl :—This *tahsīl* is situated between 24° 12′ and 24° 52′ N., 81° 13′ and 81° 52′ E., surrounding the chief town. It has an area of 1,201 square miles.

The Huzūr *tahsīl* is so called from its having long formed the chief portion of the State territories and the presence within it of the capital.

It is bounded on the north by the *tahsīl* of Teonthar, on the west by the *tahsīl* of Raghurājnagar, on the south by the *tahsīl* of Rāmnagar, and on the east by the *tahsīls* of Bardī and Mauganj. The greater part of the *tahsīl* lies in the alluvial plain, north of the Kaimur range, a small section to the south of that range lying in the hilly tract, chiefly in the Thakurāts of Chorhāt and Rāmpur.

With the exception of the Kaimur hills that skirt the southern portion of the *tahsīl* there are no other hills. The important streams in the *tahsīl* are the Son and Banās rivers, which flow for a few miles through its southern portion ; the Bīhar rising in the Maihar State, and passing through Raghurājnagar to join the Bichhia at Rewah town ; and the Bichhia which rises near the village of Khaira and after flowing for 18 miles joins the Bīhar at Rewah town. The combined waters of Bīhar and Bichhia under the common name of the Ghoghar then take a northerly course till they join the Tons river. The river Bīhar forms the well-known waterfall of Chachai, some 20 miles north of Rewah town.

There are several lakes of importance in the *tahsīl*. At Govindgarh a large lake is situated which is being still further enlarged and on which summer residence of the Mahārājā stands. This tank was originally constructed by Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh in 1855 and has been already considerably extended by the present Mahārājā. The tank not only adds to the picturesqueness of the spot but is also useful for the purpose of irrigation.

The Rūpsāgar tank at Makundpur is a very old tank, and said to have been constructed by a Hindu Queen named Rupāvatī, when on a pilgrimage.

The Rānī *talāo* at Rewah town is also an old tank said to have been constructed by a Rānī of the Rewah family. On its bank is enshrined the image of Kālika Devī in a small temple of no great age.

The tank of Malakpur situated near the village of Mangawān is also old and probably contemporary with the Makundpur tank. It is said to have been constructed by Rānī Malkāvatī, sister of Rānī Rupāvatī.

The tank at the village of Sirmur was constructed by the grandmother of the present Mahārājā.

The total number of masonry wells in the *tahsīl* is 2,156, that of *kachcha* wells 5,859, and of *bāorīs* 21. These figures do not include the wells and *bāorīs* in the Rewah town.

With the exception of the large number of *kachcha* wells used by vegetable growers, the wells and tanks are used solely for drinking and bathing purposes, and are never utilised for irrigating crops.

The *bāorīs* almost everywhere are in a neglected condition and as a source of water supply have no value whatever. They lie chiefly in groves of mango trees far away from habitations and beyond commemorating the name of the constructor and affording a pleasant shelter to the traveller and wandering *sādhūs* are of no real value.

The *tahsīl* forests on the Kaimur hills contain much big game including tiger.

The average rainfall in this *tahsīl* is 45 inches.

This district belonged originally to the Bhars, who played such an important part in the history of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand in the 12th and 13th centuries. The places of interest in this *tahsīl* are Chandrehi where there is a very fine temple, Makundpur where there are many remains, and where the Emperor Akbar Shāh II is said to have been born, Gurgi-Masaun one of the sites proposed for the ancient city of Kausāmbi, Baijnāth where there are some interesting remains, Govindgarh with its large lake, palace and *shikār* preserves in the vicinity and Rewah town.

Population was in 1881, 402,499; 1891, 328,932; 1901, 316,139 persons; males 156,616, females 159,523. Density 263 persons per square mile. Two towns Rewah and Govindgarh and 975 villages are situated in the *tahsīl* with 63,383 occupied houses. Hindus numbered 265,109 or 84 per cent., Sikhs 23, Jains 93, Musalmāns 11,458 or 3 per cent., Christians 14, Animists amounting to 39,442 or 12 per cent.

The soil is, for the most part, fertile and cultivation general.

Of the total area about 717,000 *bīghas* (480,000 acres) or 62 per cent. are cultivated. The prevailing crops are *kodon* and *jowār* 278,000 *bīghas*, rice 135,000 *bīghās*, wheat 127,000 *bīghas*, gram 86,000, barley 60,000 and *masūr* 55,000.

The internal trade of this *tahsīl* may be roughly estimated from the amount realised from the *bayāī (biai)* or weighing tax which is leased out to contractors for Rs. 10,000 yearly; and which corresponds to 6·7 lakhs worth in imports and exports.

The *tahsīl* is traversed by the Great Deccan road with a branch to Allahābād, Bela-Govindgarh, Rewah-Govindgarh and the Satna-Rewah road, as well as Rewah-Baikunthpur and Govindgarh-Rāmnagar fair weather roads. Imperial Post Offices have been opened at Rewah and Govindgarh, and a Telegraph Office at Rewah.

The *tahsīl* is in charge of a *tahsīldār* who is a Deputy Magistrate and the Revenue Collector of his charge. His headquarters are at Rewah.

The total revenue of this *tahsīl* is 9 lakhs including tribute from subordinate holdings, the land revenue and cesses amount to about 2·86 lakhs.

Teonthar Tahsil :—This *tahsīl* which is one of the four districts lying north of the Kaimur range occupies the northern-most portion of the State. From a revenue point of view it is the most important of all the *tahsīls*. It is situated between 24° 47′ and 25° 12′ N., and 81° 15′ and 82° 1′ E., with an area of 816 square miles.

This *tahsīl* is divided into two sections by the eastern extension of the Pannā range locally known as the Vinjh pahār two-thirds of the district in the fertile plain below the range.

It is bounded on the north by the Allahābād District, on the south by portions of Rewah, on the east by the Allahābād District and the Mauganj *tahsīl* of Rewah and on the west by Pannā State and the Bānda District. The soil is of more than average fertility and a certain amount of poppy is grown for opium.

The Vinjh pahār traverses the north of the *tahsīl* where it forms the edge of the Rewah plateau.

The Tons river and some tributary streams leave the high level plateau in a series of magnificent cascades at Piāwan, Purwa, Chachai, Kevati and Biloni on the southern border.

The former rulers of Teonthar were the Venuvanshīs whose ancient kingdom lay round Allahābād with their capital at Jhūnsi. The following legend about Teonthar passes current among the people. It is related that in olden times during the reign of Ganapati Singh, a Venuvanshī Rājā, there lived a butcher at Jhūnsi. His wife, a very beautiful woman, once laughed at seeing a kite drop a piece of flesh which it was carrying away in its claws. Her husband, who was sitting beside her, asked her the cause of her merriment. The wife related that it was nothing in particular. But on her husband's making persistent enquiries she said that she would reveal the cause in presence of the Rājā. Accordingly they both went to the Rājā and the butcher told him why they had gone to him. On the Rājā's enquiry the butcher's wife said that were she to reveal the cause it would cost her her life. But the Rājā was obdurate and she proceeded. "In my former existence I was myself a kite and on one occasion flew away with the arm of Bhūrishrava (a warrior of the Mahābhārat) on which the well-known amulet (Bijāyath) was tied. In my flight I found no tree on which to rest till I came to the *bar* tree at the well opposite to your fort. Here I alighted, but the branch on which I perched gave way under the heavy weight of the arm, and it fell into the well. What made me laugh at this kite was that it could not bear a small piece of flesh, while I had been able to fly so far with a gigantic arm, so heavy that the branch of a tree broke under its weight."

No sooner had the butcher's wife finished her story than she died.

The Rājā searched the well and an amulet and a lamp were found. At that spot there lived a *fakīr*, Shaikh Tāki by name, who took the lamp from the king. In the evening when the *fakīr* lighted the lamp two beings appeared and with folded hands asked him what he desired of them. The *fakīr* told them to bring him the princess of Delhi in her bed. Accordingly they did so. This was regularly done for a long time, the princess being brought every night and sent home in the morning. The Mahārājā of Delhi observing that his daughter was

sad asked her what ailed her. She related the whole story to him. He then asked her to describe the place, but this she was unable to do, but said she would mark its position during the next visit. The Mahārājā on discovering the place attacked the Venuvanshī Rājā with an overwhelming force. The *fakīr* was killed and a general massacre ensued in the town and the Rājā taken prisoner. The Mahārājā then marched towards the south and came to the spot where the modern village of Teonthar stands. Finding that the Rājā was innocent he released him and gave him this place to settle in saying that it was very similar to that he had lost. Hence the place was named Teonthar, meaning a similar place (*teon*, "just like" and *thar* (Sanskrit *sthal*), "place").

There is a Hindī couplet relating to the above story about the origin of the name of Teonthar.—

Jhūnsi hai shatkul par Ganpati Nrip ko dhām,
Mahārājā bakshat bhayo Teonthar garh ko nām.

"King Ganpati's place at Jhūnsi is bounded by six bends (in the river bank). The Mahārājā (of Delhi) named his fort Teonthar."

During the early settlement of the Baghels this *tahsīl* was still held by the Venuvanshīs and the Bhars. Gradually the whole of it fell to the Kasauta branch of the Baghels. This *tahsīl* was formerly known as the *Ilāka of Jiraonha.*

Sitlāha was the headquarters of the *tahsīl* until 1886 when Teon thar was made the headquarters.

This *tahsīl*, like the Huzūr and Raghurājnagar *tahsīls*, contains the ruins of many old settlements. The forts of Theonthar and Sitlāha are still in fair condition and are used by the Darbār officials as the places of residence.

The population was in 1881, 138,706; 1891, 139,697; 1901, 105,154; males 52,627, females 52,527. Density 129 persons to the square mile. By religions there were 87,850 Hindus, 2,070 Musalmāns, 15,234 Animists. The *tahsīl* contained 505 villages, with 21,922 occupied houses.

The soil is, comparatively speaking, more productive than that of any other *tahsīl*.

The total area cultivated amounts to 434,000 *bīghas* (224,000 acres). The predominating crops are rice 113,000 *bīghas*, *jowār* 54,000 *bīghas*, gram 65,000 *bīghas*, wheat 29,000 *bīghas*, linseed 22,000 *bīghas* and poppy 240 *bīghas* (124 acres).

The following villages are noted for cultivating poppy:—Chaur, Shivapur, Bhakarwar, Khatia-Machia, Sohāgī and Rāipur.

In point of commerce and trade this *tahsīl* is in no way inferior to the Raghurājnagar and Huzūr *tahsīls*.

The chief centres of export and import are Bargarh and Shankargarh, both on the East Indian Railway. The export trade in building stone is gradually growing in importance.

The Jabalpur-Allahābād Section of the East Indian Railway passes through the extreme north-western corner of the *tahsīl* with a station at Dabhaura, while the Shankargarh and Bargarh stations situated just over the border in British India, are of great use for the export of commercial products.

The Mangawān-Allahābād road, branching off from the Great Deccan road at Mangawān, 20 miles east of the Rewah town, runs through the district for 22 miles serving the villages of Garh, Deoganj, Sohāgī and Chāk. Post offices have been opened at Dabhaura and Sitlāha. There are also several fair weather unmetalled roads.

The *tahsīldār* in charge is a Deputy Magistrate. He resides at Teonthar.

The gross revenue of this *tahsīl* is 4·4 lakhs, of which *kothār* lands produce 2·6 lakhs and alienated land 1·9 lakh; the land revenue and cesses amount to 3 lakhs.

Out of the total area of 816 square miles 211·5 square miles belong to alienated holdings. The biggest *ilākādārs* are the Thākur of Chāmu and the Thākur of Lālgaon.

Raghurājnagar (Satna) **Tahsīl**:—The Raghurājnagar *tahsīl* is the western frontier district of the State lying between Lat. 24° 11′ and 24° 57′ N., Long. 80° 48′ and 81° 22′ E., with an area of 977 square miles. It is bounded on the north by a portion of the Pannā State and the Teonthar *tahsīl*, on the west by the States of Nāgod, Maihar and Sohāwal and on the east and south by portions of Rewah. It lies wholly on the alluvial plateau north of the Kaimur range and is watered by the Tons and its tributaries.

The present name of the *tahsīl* dates only from 1896 when the headquarters were removed from Mādhogarh to Satna or Raghurājnagar, the latter being the name chosen by the late Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh, in whose time the town of Satna came into existence. Portions of this *tahsīl* have always been included in the estates of the ruling Chief's brothers, and other relations, and as the holders of such estates have always lived with the ruler in bringing them up to the same standard as the *kothār* districts, this *tahsīl* is far in advance of any other.

The *tahsīl* comprises the four estates of Amarpātan, Mādhogarh, Semaria and Kotār held by descendants of younger brothers of previous Mahārājās.

The only hilly and jungle clad portions in this *tahsīl* lie in the north and north-west and are formed by the Vinjh pahār. The most important hills locally known are Sraman-dongri or Majhokar, which is composed of two hills standing side by side. Below them lies a small tank with a *chhatrī* on its bank said to be that of a *jogī* named Sraman Bāba who lived and died here. An annual fair is held at this spot during the *Makar sankrānt*, which is visited by people from long distances and lasts for a week.

The Kaimarī hill in the Kotār estate is well wooded and also contains a quarry of chalk and lime-stone; at Rakhunda hill there is also a chalk quarry.

Almost all the rivers in this *tahsīl* flow towards the north. The Tons is the principal river. The Satna, a perennial stream flowing through the Pannā and Ajaigarh States and forming the boundary between the Nāgod State and this *tahsīl*, falls into the Tons at the village of Bilahta in this district. This river is one of the largest tributaries of the Tons and drains a considerable portion of the Pannā, Ajaigarh, Nāgod and Sohāwal States. The Bīhar rises

in the Kaimur hills at Mowhās in the south of the *tahsīl*. It enters the Huzūr *tahsīl* and falls into the Bichhia river at the south-western corner of the Rewah town just below the old palace. The Kariari rises in the Bahelia Batha forest preserve and forms the boundary line between this and Huzūr *tahsīl*. It falls into the Tons at the village of Bākia. The Semrāwāl rising in the village of Patarī in Kothī State, enters this *tahsīl* and falls into the Tons. Next to the Tons it is one of the largest streams in the *tahsīl*. The Asrāwal has its source in the village of Sikraura, in Sohāwal State, enters the *tahsīl* at Patna and falls into the Tons at Golāhta. The Khorbai rises at the village of Khorbai in the Sohāwal State, enters this *tahsīl* at Bara and falls into the Tons at Ataria. The Jarmohra from the Pannā State, enters this *tahsīl* at Lahargawān and joins the Khorbai.

All places along the Tons river are liable to floods during the rains, the most notable floods were those that occurred in 1867, 1875 and 1882. In very early days portions of this *tahsīl* formed the possession of the aboriginal tribe of Lodhīs. They were gradually dispossessed by the Kshatriyas from Baiswāra.

It is believed that Māhil Parihār, who figured so conspicuously in the Chandel kingdom of Mahoba, had his residence at Mowhās, in this *tahsīl* and the ruins of a fort here are generally ascribed to him.

There is a very large number of forts in this *tahsīl*, a fact which shews how constant disputes were between the petty *zamindārs*.

Population was in 1891, 154,705; 1901, 144,312 persons; males 71,245, females 73,067; density 148 persons per square mile. Constitution, Hindus 123,533 or 85 percent., Sīkh 1, Jains 229, Musalmāns 3,859 or 3 per cent., Christians 17, Animists 16,673 or 11 per cent. The decrease of population in 1901 as compared with that of 1891 amounting to 10,393 or 6·7 per cent. was due to the famine of 1896-97.

There are 487 villages in the district and one town Satna.

The important castes are Brāhmans 24,703 or 11 per cent., Chhatrī 14,511 or nearly 10 per cent., Kunbī 12,558 or 8·7 per cent. and Baniās numbering 4,773 or 3·3 per cent.

The total number of actual cultivators is 58,972 or 41 per cent. of the population; artizans numbering 22,424 or 15 per cent.

In this *tahsīl* there are altogether 32 *garhīs*, 7 *pakka* tanks, 6 *chauparās*, 32 *bāorīs*, 759 *pakka* and 2,624 *kachcha* wells.

The general conditions of the soil are the same as those in the Huzūr *tahsīl*.

Of the total area of the *tahsīl* (977 square miles or 41 per cent.) 260,000 acres are cultivated. The principal *kharīf* crops being *kodon*, *jowār*, etc., 80,000 acres, rice 105,000 acres and at the *rabi* wheat 120,000 acres, barley 11,000 and gram 86,000.

The total number of cultivators is 84,583 (including actual cultivators 58,972). Farm servants 7,371, field labourers 16,791 and vegetable growers 1,449, or 58·6 per cent. of the total population. The estimated number of ploughs in this *tahsīl* is 25,351; the area covered by one plough is about 20 *bīghas* or 10 acres and that of fallow land reserved for pasture is about 9 *bīghas* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ acres).

The *tahsīl* is in charge of *tahsīldār* who is a Deputy Magistrate and the Collector for his charge, with his headquarters at Satna. The revenue amounts to 2·3 lakhs, of which land revenue and cesses amount to 1 lakh. The *tahsīl* is served by the Jabalpur Extension of the East Indian Railway on which the headquarter town is situated. It is also traversed by the Great Deccan road and the Nowgong-Pannā high road.

Mauganj Tahsīl:—This is the smallest *tahsīl* in the State and it lies between 24° 33′ and 24° 54′ N., and 81° 42′ and 82° 20′ E., having an area of 714 square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the Allahābād and Mirzāpur Districts of the United Provinces and on the south and west by portions of the State.

The *tahsīl* lies for the most part on the alluvial plain on which the town of Rewah stands, and is covered with good fertile soil. To the north, however, it is traversed by the eastern-most section of the Pannā range, known locally as the Vinjh pahār.

The general direction of drainage in this *tahsīl* is to the north. There are no big rivers in it. The only streams of importance are given below :—

The Alhwa, flowing from the Kaimur hills in the south, joins the Belan at Guntha in the Teonthar *tahsīl*. Its total length is 54 miles. It passes by the village of Mau. The Adi rises at Bilonhi, 8 miles north of Mauganj in the Kaimur hills, and running through a valley in those hills for a distance of 73 miles, falls into the Belan at Nawagaon in the Mirzāpur District. There are no important villages along its banks.

In olden times this *tahsīl*, like many other portions of the Rewah State, was inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of the Bhars. It was later on conquered by the Sengar Rājputs who came from Jagammanpur (Jagamānpur), Jālaun District.

The Sengars who had fully established their power in this part of the country struggled long and fiercely to retain their supremacy with the Baghels on their entering the country, and it was only after a severe struggle that they were subjugated and became feudatories. They continued to cause trouble as late as Mahārāja Visvanāth Singh's time (A. D. 1835) when their holding of Mau was incorporated in the Rewah State, and converted into one of its *tahsīls*.

In 1838 the Sengar Thākur of Naiāgarhī, a feudatory of the Sengar Rājā of Mau, caused disturbances and it was ultimately found necessary to resort to arms.

Again during the Settlement of this *tahsīl* (1881-1890) the Sengar Thākurs on several occasions gave trouble, through misunderstanding the objects of the Settlement operations.

Population was : 1881, 120,779 ; 1891, 123,486 ; in 1901, 99,534 persons ; males 49,423, females 50,111. Density 127 persons per square mile.

Constitution, Hindus 84,152 or 84 per cent., Musalmāns 3,183 or 3 per cent., Animists 12,199 or 12 per cent. Occupied houses 18,630.

The *tahsīl* contains 609 villages. The soil of this *tahsīl* is in no way inferior to that of the four *tahsīls* lying to the north of the Kaimur hills.

The cultivated area amounts to 112,000 *bīghas* (163,000 acres) or 25 per cent. of the total area.

The soil is best suited to *rabi* crops. The predominating crops are rice 123,000 *bīghas*, *kodon*, etc., 47,000, wheat 30,000, *arsi* 20,000, gram 19,000.

The villages of Phūl, Gauri, Shivarājpur, Baijala, Majān, Mandaria, Dubgaon, Dagdauwa and Rajha are specially noted for their cultivation which is due to the large proportion of Kunbīs in their population.

The greater portion of the local trade is carried on with the outlying British District of Mirzāpur. Being connected with the important trading centres of Lālganj, Drumondganj and Mirzāpur in the Mirzāpur District, and with Satna station by a good metalled road, its trade in the export of food grains is considerable. Some idea of the value of the exports can be obtained from the customs returns for 1904-05. According to these the duty on wheat and linseed exported amounted to Rs. 53,000 and 51,000, on *ghī* to Rs. 27,000, *tili* and mustard seed to Rs. 3,000, *mahuā* flowers to Rs. 4,000 and hides to Rs. 7,000 ; in all to about 1·4 lakh.

Imports produce about Rs. 70,000 in duties ; Rs. 20,000 being derived from salt, Rs. 7,000 from *gur* and Rs. 8,000 from metal utensils.

The only road that runs through this *tahsīl* is the Great Deccan road, its total length being about 30 miles. The *tahsīl* lies far from the railways, its headquarters being 80 miles from Satna and 61 miles from Mirzāpur and consequently its whole trade is road-borne. An Imperial Post Office is located at Mauganj.

The *tahsīldār* in charge is assisted by a *nāib-tahsīldār* and two *kānungos*. Police stations are located at Mauganj and Naiāgarhī under *thānādārs* and at Laur and Hanumāna in charge of *jamādārs*.

The revenue derived by the Darbār from the *kothār* or unalienated lands is 2·2 lakhs, the gross revenues on alienated land including the big *Thakurāt* of Naiāgarhī being approximately 2·4 lakhs. An annual sum of about Rs. 9,100 is paid by the Thākurs, and other holders of land as tribute or *muāmla*.

The *jāgīr* of Naiāgarhī is the most important alienated holding in the *tahsīl*. The Thākur is of the Sengar clan of Rājputs. The revenue of his estate amounts to Rs. 36,000 a year and he pays *chauth* or *muāmla* as tribute to the State.

Bardī Tahsīl :—This *tahsīl*, which forms the eastern portion of the hilly tract, lies south of the Kaimur range, between 23° 45′ and 24° 43′ N., and 81° 47′ and 82° 51′ E., having an area of 2,912 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Kaimur range, on the east by the Mirzāpur District of the United Provinces, on the south by the Chang Bhākar and Korea estates in Chhatīsgarh Division of the Central Provinces and on the west by portions of Rewah. The country is, for the most part, cut by a series of parallel ridges covered with heavy forest, and cultivation is but little practised except on a few plateaus

in the valleys. The rainfall averages 45 inches. The most important of these valleys and *pāths* (plateaus) are noted below :—The valley of the Son river (called the *Ilāka of Kanpura*) stretching between the Kaimur hills in the north and Kehanjua hills on the south. The plains of Jiawān (called the *Ilāka of Bijaura*), consisting in a small depression surrounded on all sides by the hills of Nowgain on the north, Khandaulī on the west, Sajhar on the south, and Rāmgarh on the south-east. The valley of Singraulī in the south-east bounded by the hills of Sajhar and Rāmgarh on the north.

The chief *pāths* are those of the Kaimur on the north, and the Kehanjua hills of which the Reserve Forest known as the Son-ramna is the most important, the *pāths* of Nowgain which run from east to west along the river Son, till it enters British territory, the Khandaulī *pāth*, Sarai-Samud *pāth*, and Churi *pāth* in the Khandaulī hills and a few others. The Son and its big tributary, the Gopad, traverse the *tahsīl* besides many smaller streams, of which the most important are the Mayabi, Rerh, Nakti, Sajhar and Deonarb.

Before the settlement of the Chandels, probably about in the 15th century, the country was ruled by the aboriginal tribes of Bhars and Balandas, [1] and the ruins of their fortresses are still found in several places. Very little is known about this country until it was occupied by the Chandellas, long after the fall of their Mahoba Kingdom. The following account is given by the local Chandels as to their settlement in this district :—

The Chandella Chief Parmārdideva (Parmāl) (1167-1213) of Mahoba had five sons. One of them Ranjīt Dev in Samvat 1313 (A. D. 1256) [2] established himself at Agori (Mirzāpur District). The second son Asājīt Singh became the Rājā of Kabar. The third Sobhājīt Singh remained in Mahoba, while Brahma Dev and Brahmajīt were killed. Harihar Shāh, 20th in descent from Ranjīt Dev, the Rājā of Agori, had two sons, of whom the elder succeeded to Agori while the younger, Rudra Shāh, received the *Ilāka of Bijaura* (Bardī *tahsīl*) as his share. The river Ballia formed the boundary line between the two estates. Rudra Shāh removed to the village of Garhwa in the *Bijaura Ilāka*, where his descendants remained for two generations. In the 18th century (24th generation) Rājā Mayūr Shāh removed from Garhwa to Bardī at the junction of the Son and Gopad rivers. Bodh Rai, the younger brother of Rao Ratan, 40th in descent from Ranjīt Dev, received as his share the village of Bhopārī, 6 miles to the west of Sihāwal, where he built a stone fort. Bodh Rai had two sons, Sarnām Singh and Faujdār Singh. In 1810 Dalganjan Singh, a step-brother of the Rājā of Mandha who lived in the Mirzāpur District, committed a henious offence. To escape arrest he first took refuge with Sarnām Singh. Eight month's later Dalganjan Singh, on hearing that a force had been sent out by the British Government to effect his arrest, fled to Faujdār Singh at Bhopārī. Faujdār Singh, when called

1. The Balandas are represented by the Rājā of Marwās who claims Kshatriya origin.
2. This date is of course impossible as it is 143 years after Parmārdideva's death. Ranjīt may have been a direct descendant, though not a son.

on, refused to surrender him and the British force assaulted and took the fort of Bhopārī after a tough fight. The two brothers Sarnām Singh and Faujdār Singh with their followers escaped and sought protection with the Chauhān Thākurs of Sidhi, who afterwards gave the refugees the village of Rāmadih for their maintenance. The fort of Bhopārī was made over to the Mahārājā of Rewah by the British.

This exploit is commemorated on a stone slab at Haliya on the Adhwa river in Mirzāpur. The inscription is in English and Hindī. It states that—

Under the auspices
of Lord Minto, Governor-
General of India, and General Hewett,
Commander-in-Chief and Vice-President,
a passage was made through the Kirahe Pass,
of vast height, 2 miles in extent,
into Burdee, etc., etc.,
by Lieutenant-Colonel James Tetley, Commanding
the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment Native Infantry,
aided by great exertions
of his gallant and willing corps
the following of whom fell courageously
assaulting the Babarrah Ghurry in Burdee,
April A. D. 1811,
which is now destroyed
and levelled with the ground.
(Here follow the names of those who fell.)

The Hindī record is longer and mentions how a road was cut and built up with stones along the *Kian-ka-ghāt* for two miles, to get the 18-pounders past. On the 18th April the fort was assaulted, but did not surrender as the *kilādār* fled. The walls were then levelled and the wells destroyed. The record adds that the forts of Tadu and Joki were also levelled. Tadu is Tedua, 5 miles south-east of Bhopārī, Joki is 4 miles west of it.

The Mirzāpur Gazetteer adds that this expedition was made at the instance of Lallu Nāik, a well-known merchant of Mirzāpur, to punish the marauders of Rewah, who used to plunder the convoys passing through the Katra pass before the construction of the Deccan Road. Lallu Nāik or Lallu Mor was the Nāik or head of the Banjāra community of Mirzāpur.

A local couplet records this event—

Samvat athāra aur athsat sāl uchār,
Yuddh bhayo Baisākh Badī dasmī tithi Guruwār.

"In Samvat 1886 on *Baisākh Badī* 10, Thursday, a great struggle took place."

The Rājās of Bardī made over the *Ilāka of Singraulī* to Mahārājā Jai Singh in lieu of tribute, and later Ajīt Singh, the Chandel Rājā of Bardī, being constantly harrassed by his clansmen came to Rewah with his Rānī Jagat Kunwarī and formally made over his estate to Mahārājā (then Bābu Sāhib) Visvanāth Singh in 1819, retaining for himself only as much as was sufficient for his own and his Rānī's

maintenance. The following 15 districts constituting the Chandel Rāj of Bardī then came into the possession of the Rewah Mahārājā.

Kanpura, Kalkati, Jiāwan or Bijaura, Rāmgarh Garhwa, Sarai, Samud, Nigri Niwās, Singraulī, Korwal, Jaghat, Bigouri or Bag-hounh, Sidhi Marwa, Amilia, Kherwa Medhauli, and Bardī proper.

On the assumption of the Bardī Rāj by the Rewah Darbār, land yielding a revenue of Rs. 6,000 was given away in *nānkār* grants (maintenance allowances), while Ajīt Singh, the ex-Rājā of Bardī, received Rs. 2,000 a year cash. Ajīt Singh died without an heir and his brother's son Jagjīt Singh was recognised as the titular Rājā. Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh married Jagjīt Singh's daughter, Subhadra Kunwarī. Jagjīt Singh's elder son, Jagmohan Singh, being also without an heir, his younger son, Bhawānī Singh, was recognised as Rājā. Bhawānī Singh's three grandsons still live and enjoy a *jāgīr*. They bear the title of Bābu Sāhib.

The village of Ghoghra (24° 33′ N., 82° 5′ E.), 18 miles west of Sihāwal, in the *Ilāka of Kanpura*, is traditionally connected with Bīrbal, Akbar's witty favourite. The story runs that in a small temple here dedicated to Chandī Devī, one Raghubīr Rām, Brāhman of Chandainia village, daily worshipped the goddess for twelve years. He was helped by his sister's son Bīrbal, in keeping the temple clean. One day while the boy was sweeping the temple and Raghubīr Rām was away, he accidentally hurt his little finger and the blood from it stained the goddess's image. This propitiated the goddess and she promised the boy that whatever he prophesied, would turn out right. On leaving the temple the boy met a Kewat fishing. He told the Kewat that a bird was entangled in his hook and drawing up the line a bird was actually found upon it. The same night the goddess appeared to the boy in a dream and told him that instead of wasting his power in such follies he should go to the Emperor's court. Accordingly the boy went to Akbar's court, where he soon rose to honour and distinction. Apart from the legend it would appear that Bīrbal was at one time an attendant at the Baghel Chief Rām Chandra's court.

Badauni [1] notes that Bīrbal "who was formerly in the service of Rām Chandra Bhata" was sent with Zain Khān Koka to bring the old Chief to Delhi. Bīrbal was killed in 1586 while fighting under Zain Khān in Swāt. [2]

An *Ashtabhuja* (eight armed) Devī, whose image a Chandel Rājā is said to have obtained in dowry from Rājputāna, stands in this village. It is the special object of worship to the Chandels, a large fair taking place annually in the month of *Kunwār* lasting 15 days.

Chauhāns of Sidhi.—Sidhi is a small village, 30 miles west of Sihāwal, inhabited by Chauhāns and for this reason the district is commonly known in Rewah as *Chauhān-khand*, it is stated that a Chauhān Narsingh by name came to Rewah from Mainpuri, and received a grant

1. E. M. H., V., 538.
2. Do. VI., 80, 91. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 404.

of 64 villages in the *Ilāka of Sidhi*, from the Rao Sāhib of Chorhat. Later on, he received another grant of 29 villages from the Rājā of Bardī. All these grants were made free as *bhaip* grants, and the Chauhāns paid no *muāmla* for them. In course of time, however, when the Bardī Rāj came into the possession of the Rewah Darbār, the tenure of the grants was converted into *muāmla*.

The Singraulī Ilāka.—It is said that when the Venuvanshīs, a ruling family of Jhūnsi (Allahābād), were in poor circumstances some of their clan went to Singraulī and took service there under a powerful *zamindār* of the Khairwār tribe. They faithfully served their master for some time and the Khairwār *zamindār* dying heirless the Venuvanshīs acquired the estate to which they added more territory.

They were the founders of the family of the present Rājā of Singraulī who is, however, popularly believed to belong to the Khairwār tribe. This seems, however, to be erroneous, as the Rājā of Singraulī is connected with the Chandels and Gaharwārs. Formerly, the Rājā of Singraulī was subordinate to the Rājās of Bardī.

The portion of Singraulī lying in the Rewah State is now held by the Rājā as a *muāmlādār*.

Population was in 1881, 193,816 ; 1891, 243,203 ; 1901, 198,921 persons ; males 99,527, females 99,394. Density 68 persons per square mile. Constitution : Hindus 158,772 or 79 per cent., Jains 20, Musalmāns 4,173 or 2 per cent., Animists 35,956 or 18 per cent.; villages number 848.

The hilly nature of Bardī places it far behind the other *tahsīls* in point of cultivation. Only 16·73 per cent. of the total area is under cultivation, the most cultivated parts being the valley of the Son (*Kanpura Ilāka*), Bijaura (or Jiāwan) and Singraulī. In the first two divisions rice is chiefly grown, while in the last gram and *kodon* are the predominating crops. The total area cultivated is 430,000 *bīghas* (222,000 acres), the predominating crops being *kodon* 133,000 *bīghas*, rice 124,000. Though the classes of soil met with are the same as elsewhere, *mair* and *domat* are confined to a very small area, while *sigon* and a still less productive variety called *sigain* cover the largest area.

Forest occupies 1,296 square miles or 44 per cent. of the area. Except a very small reserved tract extending along the right bank of the Son it is open to the people.

The revenue derived by the State from sale of the *lac* produced in Singraulī is a very important item in the receipts.

Corundum is locally worked at Pipra in Singraulī. A royalty of Rs. 3 a maund is levied. Agarias, a local tribe, work iron in the usual crude way. Their annual output of metal is from 10 to 15 maunds.

Of all the *tahsīls* Bardī, being very remote from the railway and good roads, is in a very backward condition as regards trade. The nearest market is Mirzāpur, but as the Kaimur range has to be crossed through difficult *ghāts* to reach it, there is little or no incentive to commerce.

The average value of the duty from exports per year is Rs. 3,500.

There are no roads or railways in this *tahsīl*, all communication being by foot-paths (some of them wide enough to be distinguished as *dharras*). Timber and bamboos are drifted down the river Son.

An Imperial Post Office is located at Sihāwal, while three State *dāk* lines are maintained, running from Sihāwal to Sidhi, to Jiāwan and Sarai, and from Jiāwan to Rāmgarh and Singraulī.

The *tahsīl* is in charge of a *tahsīldār* who is a Deputy Magistrate and the Collector of the district. His headquarters are at Sihāwal.

The land revenue amounts to 1·6 lakh.

Rāmnagar Tahsil[1] :—Rāmnagar is one of the three *tahsīls* lying in the hilly tract. It is situated between 23° 34′ and 24° 20′ N., and 80° 57′ and 82° 20′ E., just south of the Kaimur range. It is bounded on the north by the Mandla District, on the east by the Chhattīsgarh Division and on the west by the Jabalpur District of the Central Provinces. It has an area of 2,775 square miles, of which 41 per cent. is *kothār* and 59 alienated.

The country in this *tahsīl* consists of a medley of hill and valley with but little land suitable for cultivation, except that in the bed of the Son river, which traverses its north-western corner.

The *tahsīl* lies between the Kaimur scarp in the north and the Maikala range in the south. While a long chain formed of short parallel hills traverses the eastern section and is locally known as the Kehanjua pahār. The important peaks are those of Bāndhogarh (2,662 feet) on which the old fort stands; of Rāmpur (2,373 feet), five miles to the east of Bāndhogarh; of Gidhaila (corruption of Gridhyakūta). 5 miles to the north of Rāmnagar (2,354 feet) and Rānī-Mura, in the Marwās (1,776 feet), on the top of which there are remains of an ancient building and an old tank.

The important rivers in this *tahsīl* are the Son, which has a course of 81 miles in the *tahsīl*; the Banās, with a length of 80 miles and the Mahānadi with a course of 36 miles.

In former days most of the territories now constituting the *tahsīl* of Rāmnagar were in the possession of the Balandas, from whom a considerable portion lying round Rāmnagar was taken by Gusāins.

The portion under the Gusāins was known as the *Ilāka of Mrigavati*. The small village of Mrigavati (24° 9′ N., 81° 9′ E.), 10 miles to the south of Rāmnagar, still marks the site of the old settlement and contains many traces of having once been a large place.

Later on, Bābu Jujhār Singh, son of Mahārājā Anūp Singh, received this district in *jāgīr* and from that time until the time of Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh it formed a separate estate.

Up to 1891 the Sohāgpur *tahsīl* was included in it.

Population was in 1901,[2] 221,980 persons; males 109,248, females 112,732. Density 80 persons per square mile. Hindus numbered 146,061 or 66 per cent., Jains 44, Musalmāns 2,786, Animists 73,089 or 32 per cent.

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1. Rāmnagar *tahsīl* has been since split up into Beohāri and Bāndhogarh *tahsīls*.

2. In 1881 and 1891 the Rāmnagar and Sohāgpur *tahsīls* were united.

Occupied houses 42,708. The *tahsīl* contains 949 villages. The villages are all small and at considerable distances apart.

The soil of this *tahsīl* is lighter than that of the northern *tahsīls* being for most part of the *bhāta* (stony) class and suited to the growing of *kharīf* crops only.

The cultivated area amounts to 454,552 *bīghas* (234,000 acres) or 13 per cent. of the total area. The prevailing crops are *kodon* and *jowār* 145,000 *bīghas*, rice 98,000, *tili* 45,000, wheat 32,000, barley 30,000 and gram 25,000.

A very large portion about 1,190 square miles of this *tahsīl* is covered with forest. The prevailing tree being *sarai* (*Boswellia serrata*). Two forest reserves have been made at Sajwāhi and Bāndhogarh. The rest of the forest, though not reserved, is important for the large export trade in bamboos. The cultivation of *lac* is also carried on.

There being no good roads and no convenient means of conveyance, trade is not developed and the exports and imports only produce about 1·9 lakh a year. There is a post office at Rāmnagar.

The *tahsīl* is in charge of a *tahsīldār* whose headquarters are at Beohāri. The revenue from *kothār* land is 1 lakh and the gross revenue of alienated lands including the large estate of Marwās is Rs. 90,000. An annual sum of Rs. 2,062 is paid by the Thākurs as tribute.

As already stated the territories comprised in this *tahsīl* were originally granted for the maintenance of the chief's nearest relations and a great portion is still held by Thākurs representing junior branches of the ruling family. Chief among these subordinate Thākurs are the Thākur of Itwan, whose estates yield a revenue of about Rs. 5,000 and the Thākur of Deorājnagar whose estates yield a revenue of nearly Rs. 40,000. The present Thākur of Deorājnagar, Lāl Rāmānuj Prasād Singh, C. I. E., is an influential leading *sardār*. He held the post of Dīwān from 1891 to 1902.

Other small holdings are those of Budwa, Saria, Mankisar, Kaithaha, Kunwa, Pāphund, Chachai, Sarsi, Khannaudi, and Gungaur.

Sohāgpur Tahsil :—The *tahsīl* of Sohāgpur is the southern-most district of the State. It consists of two parts, one below the Maikala range and the other called the *Patha* or plateau upon it. The *tahsīl* which lies between 22° 30′ and 23° 38′ N., and 80° 32′ and 82° 18′ E., has an area of 3,535 square miles.

The *tahsīl* lies in the hilly tract and possesses little soil of agricultural value, but the forests are considerable and the sale of *lac* and timber brings in about 5 lakhs a year, *sarai* (*Boswellia serrata*) being the prevailing tree. The most important produce of the district, however, is coal obtained from the Umariā mine.

It is bounded on the north by the Rāmnagar *tahsīl* and the Chang Bhākar estate; on the east by Chhattīsgarh Division and the Bilāspur District of the Central Provinces; on the south by the Mandla and Jabalpur Districts of the Central Provinces and on the west by the District of

Jabalpur. The Maikala range, which connects the Vindhyas and Sātpurās, lies in the south-east corner. It bears upon it the source of the Son and Narbadā rivers and the sacred village of Amarkantak. The *tahsīl* is watered by the Johilla, Son, and Narbadā.

Before the opening of the Katnī-Bilāspur Extension of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, this part of the State was a *terra incognita* to the people of Rewah, and was but sparsely populated. Of late, however, the tract has been widely opened out and is gradually rising in prosperity.

There can be little doubt that the early history of this *tahsīl* is full of interest that would amply repay careful historical and archæological research. The numerous ruins of buildings and other old remains met with in it, carry its history back to the Gupta period. Its history during the Chedi period would also be interesting as it was until the end of their rule a highly prosperous district, most of the *tahsīl* being during the 10th and 11th centuries included in old Kalachuri kingdoms of Ratanpur and Bilāspur.

The fort of Bāndhogarh which was then in the possession of the Kalachuris passed in dowry to the Baghel Chiefs of Rewah.

After the Baghels had established themselves at Bāndhogarh they gradually took possession of the surrounding country, much of which has passed from the Kalachuris to the Gonds.

Later on, a small portion of this district was seized by a minor branch of the Baghel family descended from Jamuni Bhānu, the younger brother of Mahārājā Vīrbhān. This territory continued to remain in the hands of this branch of the family, and did not actually form a part of the Baghel chiefship. Subsequently, the whole of this district together with the neighbouring districts of Chhattīsgarh passed into the hands of the Bhonslās of Nāgpur, and with the fall of the Marāthā power into those of the British. In 1860 the territories now constituting the *tahsīl* of Sohāgpur were restored by the British Government to Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny of 1857.

Population was in 1901,[1] 241,345 persons; males 120,691, females 120,654. Density 69 persons per square mile. Constitution: Hindus 147,873 or 61 per cent., Jains 143, Pārsī 1, Musalmāns 5,389 or 2 per cent., Christians 30, Animists 87,909 or 36 per cent.

The large Christian population is due to the Europeans employed in the Umariā Colliery. The return for Hindus is not quite correct as many of the Gonds who form the major part of the inhabitants so return themselves, thus diminishing the Animist percentage. One town Umariā and 1,192 villages are situated in this *tahsīl*. Occupied houses 45,454.

The soil of the *tahsīl* is, for the most part, poor and favourable only to the growth of the *kharīf* crops.

The cultivated area amounts to 340,000 *bīghas* (175,000 acres). The prevailing crops are rice 105,000 *bīghas*, *kodon*, etc., 84,000, *tili* 23,000, gram 27,000 and wheat 23,000.

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1. In 1881 and 1891 this *tahsīl* was united with Rāmnagar.

The forests cover 1,474 square miles or 41 per cent. of the total area. The timber export is considerable while the cultivation of *lac* is carried on on a large scale.

The net profits to the Darbār from the sale of *lac* and the contract for minor forest products is, as already stated, about 5 lakhs a year.

The trade of this district consists in the export of timber, food grains, oil seeds, skins, *ghī* and *lac*; and imports of salt, sugar and cloth. Since the extension of the Katnī-Bilāspur Branch of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, the prosperity of the bazars in the vicinity of the line has grown rapidly.

The duties on export amount to about 7 lakhs a year of which *tili* and mustard seed account for 2·7 lakhs, rice for 2·5 lakhs and wheat for 1·3 lakh. Import duties amount to 4·5 lakhs, piece-goods accounting for 1·6 and salt for Rs. 99,000.

The *tahsīl* is traversed for 101 miles by the Katnī-Bilāspur Branch of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, the principal stations being at Umariā and Sahdol, the latter being the station for Sohāgpur town.

Metalled roads lead from Birsinghpur to Dindori (11½ miles) and Sahdol to Sohāgpur (12 miles). Post offices are situated at Sohāgpur and Umariā and Telegraph Offices at Umariā and all railway stations. A *tahsīldār* whose headquarters are at Sohāgpur is in charge. An Assistant Magistrate is in special charge of Umariā. Nearly the whole of the *tahsīl* being split up into petty Thakurāts, there is very little *kothār* land and the revenue work is comparatively light.

The gross revenue of this district, which is mostly comprised of alienated lands held on *muāmla* tenure, is 1·35 lakh, land revenue is about 27,000 and the total net revenue Rs. 36,000. In addition 5 lakhs a year is from the sale of *lac* and forest produce and 7 lakhs from Colliery.

Alienated lands.—The important Thakurāts of this *tahsīl* are given below:—

Chandia Ilāka.—The Thākur belongs to the Baghel family. The annual gross revenue of the holding is Rs. 18,877, the *muāmla* paid to the Darbār being Rs. 4,500. The Thākur being at present a minor, the estate is under the Court of Wards.

Singhwāra.—The *ilākādār* belongs to the Rāj-Gond tribe. The gross revenue of the estate is Rs. 16,000, the *muāmla* paid to the Darbār being Rs. 3,925. The holder is entitled to *tāzīm* and enjoys the title of Rājā.

Sohāgpur.—A large estate with an annual income of Rs. 20,000 paying a *muāmla* of Rs. 4,875.

In 1808 A. D. during the time of Rāghujī Bhonsla the estate of Sohāgpur which was then held by a descendant of Jamuni Bhānu, a younger brother of Mahārājā Vīrbhān, fell to the Marāthās. It passed in 1826 A.D. with other possessions of the Bhonsla Chief to the British. In 1860 A.D. it was restored with the district of Amarkantak to Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh acknowledged Vijaya Bahādur

Singh, son of Duniāpatī Singh, as Thākur of Sohāgpur, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 and conferred upon him the title of Bhaya Bahādur which is still held by his descendants.

Kothī-Nigwānī.—The annual income of this estate is Rs. 28,000 and the *muāmla* paid Rs. 7,266. The Thākur of Kothī belongs to a junior branch of the Sohāgpur Thākurs.

Jaitpur.—The holding has an income of Rs. 7,200 and pays *muāmla* at the rate of Rs. 1,800.

Khairha.—The holding is valued at Rs. 2,800 a year and pays as *muāmla* Rs. 650.[1]

GAZETTEER.

Alhāghāt, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A pass in the Vinjh pahār named after the Banāphar, hero of Chand's *Prithvīrāj Rāisa.* It is situated 3½ miles north-west of Sirmol village (24° 51′ N., 81° 24′ E.). The pass stands 1,119 feet above sea-level. Many signs on the surrounding rocks are pointed out as being relics of Alha's day, such as the mark of his spear, the cave he lived in, his treasure house, etc. Besides this some rude figures of Ganesh and other deities are cut on the rocks. The well-known Alhāghāt records of Narasinha Dev Kalachuri of *V. S.* 1216 or 1159 A. D. are here.[2] There are two other records in the neighbourhood, one of 1209 A. D. In this record the pass is called *Shatushādika ghāt* which was no doubt its original name.[3]

An old tank at Bhandla village below the *ghāt* is attributed to Alha.

Amarkantak, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur :—A small village in Rewah State situated on the eastern-most extremity of the Maikala range at Lat. 22° 40′ N., and Long. 81° 46′ E., 3000 feet above sea-level. Amarkantak is famous as the site of the source of the Narbadā river and one of the most sacred spots in India. It is mentioned by Kālidās in his "Meghadūta" where it is called Amarakūta.

There are eleven important places in the vicinity which are visited by pilgrims, of these the most important are the source of the Narbadā, the fall of Kapildhāra where the foot-prints of the Pāndava Bhīm are shown, and Son Munda, where the Son river rises.

The most important temple now standing is curious in consisting of three sanctums arranged like a trefoil leaf, which were evidently to have been connected by a single *mandapa* or hall, that was, however, unfortunately never completed. The mouldings though plain are bold and good, and the *shikhara* or spire is of the graceful curvilinear form seen in the Khajrāho temples. It is said to have been built by Karna Chedi (1042-1122) and would thus date in the 11th century. It is the oldest temple in this spot. There are some fourteen others close by, and many more further off. The tank from

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1. The figures shown as the incomes of these Thakurāts are the revenues stated in the original grants. The incomes have, in all cases, considerably increased, but the exact figures are not known.

2. I. A., XVIII, 213.

3. C. A. S. R., XVI, 114.

which the river is now supposed to take its source is not the original one. The old tank, to the north, half filled up with earth, can still be seen close by. The Narmadā-bāi temple is also old and may possibly be older than that of Karna, but a thick cover of whitewash, and the fact that it is in use makes examination difficult. [1]

Population was, in 1901, 214 persons; males 135, females 79, all Hindus; occupied houses 42.

Amarkantak is 25 miles by country road from Sahdol station on the Katnī-Bilāspur Section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway.

Amarpātan, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A very important place on the Great Deccan road, 21 miles to the south-east of Satna, situated in 24° 19′ N., and 81° 4′ E. Old tanks are large and numerous in its neighbourhood, shewing its importance up to the 12th century. It decayed for a time but was resuscitated and given its present name by Mahārājā Amar Singh in 1626. Later on, it formed the chief seat of the estate allotted for the maintenance of Ravendra Balbhadra Singh, the youngest brother of Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh, who greatly improved the place. It has a vernacular school, customs and police *chaukīs* located in it. Population was, in 1901, 2,577 ; males 1,241, females 1,336; Hindus numbered 2,140; occupied houses 143.

Amarpur, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A large village, twenty miles south-west of Rāmnagar, situated in 23° 57′ N., and 80° 58′ E., situated on the western border of the *tahsīl* adjoining the Jabalpur District. It has a customs *chaukī*, a police outpost in charge of a *jamādār*, and a vernacular school located in it. It has also a fine tank with an old temple on its bank, and a good bazar. Population (1901) 975 persons; Hindus 763; occupied houses 194.

Anūppur, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur :—Anūppur village and railway station situated in 23° 7′ N., and 81° 42′ E., on the Katnī-Bilāspur line. It is a place of rising importance. Several ruins of old temples lie here, and at Piparia village 2 miles south of it and at Sāmantpur 1½ mile north. Population (1901) 251 persons.

Bāhunti, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A small village lying in 24° 42′ N., and 81° 57′ E., 7 miles from Mauganj, noted for a fine waterfall made by the Adhwa river. Population (1901) 9 persons, all Hindus; occupied houses 3.

Baijnāth, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A village 8 miles west of Rewah town, situated in 24° 30′ N., and 81° 17′ E. A temple dedicated to Siva as the Vaidya Nāth stands here. In 1884 the roof fell in. Figures of Ganga and Jumna standing as usual, respectively, on a crocodile and tortoise are carved upon the doorway and another image, 7 feet high, of Ganga lies near by with other remains. [2] A fair is held here on *Rām naumī* (*Chait Sudī* 9).

Baikunthpur, *tahsīl* Huzūr (24° 46′ N., 81° 28′ E.) :—The chief seat of a Thakurāt situated 15 miles north of Rewah town connected by an unmetalled road with Kevati and Teonthar. It contains a customs *chaukī* and a vernacular school.

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1. C. A. S. R., VII, 227.
2. C. A. S. R., XXI, 154.

Bāndhogarh, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—The old capital, situated in the south-east of the State in 23° 40′ N., and 81° 3′ E. It is a place of considerable archæological and historical importance. The fort stands on a hill 2,632 feet above sea-level, and consists in fact of two hills, the Bamnia hill close by being also enclosed by a rampart and considered as part of the fort. [1]

It is undoubtedly a place of antiquity and was an important stronghold long before the Baghel dynasty acquired the country. Ptolemy [2] mentions a *Balantipyorgon* as one of the towns of the *Adeisathroi*. Cunningham has suggested that this is a Greek rendering of *Haya Kshetra*, the country of the Haihayas. Tradition assigns the early rule of this region to the Baland tribe, which would give some support to the identification, the names Balandipur and Balantipura being practically identical.

In the 13th century it was given as part of the dowry of the Kalachuri bride of Karan Dev Baghela, and became the centre from which this clan gradually extended their sway. Muhammadan historians refer to it as Bāndhu and to the Baghel Chief as Rājā of Bāndhu.

In 1498-99 Sikandar Lodī annoyed at the refusal of Rājā Sālivāhan to give him a daughter in marriage, invested Bāndhogarh, but ineffectually, and "although his most valiant soldiers showed their courage at the fort of Bāndhu, the strongest castle in that district," he was obliged to retire and take his revenge by sacking the country as far as Bānda. [3]

In the 8th year of Akbar (1563) the fort was invested by Asaf Khān but the siege was raised on the intercession of other Rājās at Delhi. In the 42nd year of Akbar (1597) disturbances arose at Bāndhogarh and Rājā Patr Dās was sent to besiege the fort. After an investment of eight months and five days he took it and was in 1599 sent there as governor. From 1599 till 1602, it remained a Muhammadan possession. [4] In that year it was restored to Rājā Vikramāditya. It was, however, no longer the capital town, that position having been given to Rewah.

There is a curious local legend that Akbar was born here, a legend firmly believed in but which is entirely without historical foundation. Many old remains are said to exist in the neighbourhood. Population (1901) 226; Hindus 218 , occupied houses 26.

Baraon, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A small village situated 5 miles to the north of Mauganj, in 24° 42′ N., and 81° 56′ E., noted for the fair of Ganeshjī held in the month of *Kārtik* (October-November) which lasts for 15 days. Population (1901) 182.

Baraundha, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A village situated on the right bank of the Son, 4 miles south-west of Rāmnagar, in 24° 10′ N., and 81° 15′ E. It is a very important place, chiefly inhabited by the traders in food grains, and was at one time the headquarters of the *tahsīl*.

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1. *Calcutta Review*, 1811, p. 245.
2. McCrindle—*Ptolemy's Ancient India*, 164, 166.
3. E. M. H., IV, 462 ; B. F., I, 568.
4. *Maāsir-ul-Umra* (Persian Text), 228-9. Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 367, 407, 469.

It has a vernacular school and an old fortress. Population (1901) 1,378 ; Hindus 1,124 ; occupied houses 275.

Bardī, *tahsīl* Bardī :—A village situated in 24° 32′ N., and 82° 29′ E. Once the chief place in the *tahsīl*, but except for this not a place of any real importance lying as it does in rough jungle-covered country. The Chandels are said formerly to have carried on human sacrifices here to Bardī Devī, and a buffalo, its substitute, is still sacrified at *navarātri*. Population (1901) 119 persons; Hindus 119.

Belonhi, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A waterfall on the Adhwa river, 8 miles north of Mauganj. The fall is 464 feet in height.

Beohāri, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A large village and headquarters of the *tahsīl* lying 14 miles south-east of Rāmnagar in 24° 1′ N., and 81° 25′ E. It is a trade centre of considerable importance, and contains a police *thāna* in charge of a *thānādār*, a customs and a forest *chaukī*. Population (1901) 337 ; males 169, females 168; Hindus numbered 80; occupied houses 67.

Bhād, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A village situated in 24° 37′ N., and 80° 54′ E. A very big fair is held annually at the temple here during the *navarātras* in the months of *Kunwār* and *Chaitra* in honour of the Chedi Devī. A very large area in this village is covered with valuable bamboos. Population (1901) 231 ; Hindus 176 ; occupied houses 46.

Bhalua, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—A village, situated in 24° 58′ N., and 81°40′ E., of importance only as being the present residence of the representatives of the Venuvanshī Rājās who formerly ruled this tract. Population (1901) was 791 ; Hindus 711 ; occupied houses 108.

Bharjuna, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—Situated six miles to the north of Satna town in 24° 39′ N., and 80° 58′ E. Near this village are the ruins of an old fort and temple containing some good sculpture and images. Population (1901) was 414, comprising 374 Hindus ; occupied houses 188.

Nothing is known as to the origin of the fort or temple. In the vicinity of the site of the old temple there now stands a small modern shrine in which the image of a goddess with 18 arms is erected.

Bhumkahar, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—Situated seven miles to the north-west of Satna town in 24° 38′ N., and 80° 52′ E. It takes its name from a spring called Bhumka.

Formerly an old fortress, said to have been built by the Baghelas, stood here. It is now ruined. Near the spring are several slabs of stone carved with images of Jain Tirthankars, known popularly as the five Pāndawas. Population (1901) was 374 ; Hindus 343 ; occupied houses 74.

Bichrata, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A village lying 5 miles north-east of Mauganj in 24° 42′ N., and 82° 2′ E. The representatives of the former Sengar Rājā of Mau reside here. He is known as the Rājā of Bichhrahta and is a tributary land-holder of the Darbār. Population (1901) 505.

Burhar, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur :—A village and railway station on the Katnī-Bilāspur line situated in 23°·13′ N., and 81° 36′ E. It is increasing rapidly in importance. A forest and a police *chaukī* are situated in it. Population (1901) 506 ; occupied houses 101.

Chachai, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A waterfall on the Bīhar river, 9 miles west of Kevati, in 24° 46′ N., and 81° 22′ E. The fall is 368 feet high.

Chaki, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—A village lying in 25° 3′ N., and 81° 52′ E., 4 miles north of Sohāgi, on the Tons river. It is situated on the northern border of the State and is well-known for the *ghāt* on the Tons which is crossed by means of a ferry boat during greater part of the year. A fair is held here every Tuesday in honour of god Hanumān. Population (1901) 216 ; Hindus 191 ; occupied houses 54.

Chandi, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village 5 miles from Sitlāha situated in 24° 57′ N., and 81° 40′ E. A big fair is held here during the *Shivarātri*. Population (1901) 352; Hindus 311; occupied houses 90.

Chandia, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur:—A large village situated in 23° 40′ N., and 80° 45′ E., on the western border of the district. It is also a railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. Population (1901) 3,469; males 1,636, females 1,833, comprising 2,576 Hindus and 530 Animists ; occupied houses 893.

Chandia is the seat of the Thākur of Chandia. It has a customs and a police *chaukī* and a vernacular school situated in it. Being the seat of a Thakurāt and a railway station it is a local centre of rising importance.

Chandrehī, *tahsīl* Huzūr:—A village situated one mile east from the bank of the Son river in 24° 15′ N., and 81° 35′ E., once a very large place. A very fine temple and an old monastery are still standing here. The temple faces west and now stands on a lofty platform, which, however, appears to have been added in later days. It is quite unique in being constructed on a circular plan. This extremely unusual design is followed not only in the exterior but also in the sanctum. The circle outside is unbroken by buttressing or recessing, and though it thus lacks relief and does not produce the same effects of light and shade as temples built on the ordinary plan, it is nevertheless pleasing. The facet ornamentation on the spire resembles that used at Khajrāho in the Chhatarpur State. It is assigned to the 13th or 14th century. The palace, or as it should be called monastery, at the same place belongs to the 14th century and is interesting as an example of domestic architecture. It is built in the form of a square with a pillared courtyard inside, with chambers round it. The ceiling of the rooms is elegantly ornamented. Population was (1901) 229 ; Hindus 193 ; occupied houses 45.

Chorhat, *tahsīl* Huzūr (24° 25′ N., 81° 45′ E.):—A large village and seat of the Thākur of Chorhāt, who is an Honorary Magistrate. Population (1901) 411; Hindus 288; occupied houses 80.

Dabhaura, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—A small village and station on the East Indian Railway situated in 25° 8′ N., and 81° 25′ E. The village contains a small fort belonging to the Dikshit family, which holds the village

under a *paipakhār* grant. Customs, police and forest *chaukīs* and an Imperial Branch Post Office are situated in it. It is connected with Teonthar and Sitlāha, the two most important places in the *tahsīl*, by an unmetalled road. A line of mail runners from Dabhaura to Sitlāha and Teonthar is maintained by the Darbār.

There is a spacious encamping ground here used by British Troops from Allahābād. Trade in firewood and food grain is on the increase and the construction of a good bazar is under consideration.

An important fair is held here twice a year during the *navarātra* in the months of *Chaitra* and *Kunwār* which, though religious in origin, has now become commercial. Population (1901) 1,928 ; Hindus 1,225 ; occupied houses 357.

Deoganj Katara, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village situated six miles to the south of Teonthar in 24° 54′ N., and 81° 46′ E., on the Mangawān-Allahābād road. Has a fair sized bazar especially important for travellers going from Rewah to Allahābād who generally stop there *en route*. Population (1901) 150; Hindus 149 ; occupied houses 37.

Deorājnagar, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A large village, four miles east of Rāmnagar, situated in 24° 13′ N., and 81° 15′ E. A fair weather road runs from Rāmnagar to Deorājnagar.

Being the seat of a big Baghel *ilākādār*, it is a place of importance. A fine temple to Vishnu, and a large bazar are located here; it is a considerable commercial centre. A vernacular Middle School and a customs *chaukī* are also situated here. The Thākur of Deorājnagar is an Honorary Magistrate for this district.

The *jhūla* ceremony of Thākurjī in the month of *Srāwan* is celebrated here on a grand scale. Population (1901) 3,400.

Garh, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village lying 16 miles west of Sohāgī in 24° 48′ N., and 81° 45′ E. It has an old *garhī*, a police station, a customs *chaukī* and a vernacular school. Population (1901) 1,419; Hindus 1,176 ; occupied houses 295.

Ghoghra, *tahsīl* Bardī:—A village situated in 24° 33′ N., 82° 5′ E. This place has already been described under Bardī *tahsīl* as connected with the Bīrbal or Akbar's great favourite, and a place where a large fair is held in the *navarātri* (October). Population (1901) 16 ; occupied houses 3.

Ghumān, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village lying 5 miles to the east of Dabhaura in 25° 6′ N., and 81° 27′ E., with which it is connected only by a track. Its importance consists in the fact that it is the seat of a family of a Baghel Thākur who formerly possessed the whole of the *Jiraonha pargana*, a part of the Teonthar *tahsīl*. There is a very big tank situated here. Population (1901) 448; Hindus 386; occupied houses 102.

Gidhaila, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—Village lying 5 miles to the north of Rāmnagar in 24° 18′ N., and 81° 15′ E., situated at the foot of the Gidhaila hill, popularly identified with the Gridhakūta of the Purānas.

A fair of some importance is held here annually on the *Basant Panchamī* in the month of *Māgh* (January), when visitors bathe in the Mānsi Ganga. Population (1901) 93; Hindus 45; occupied houses 18.

Ginja Hill, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—This place which is of some archæological importance lies 11 miles south of Bargarh station in 24° 58′ N., and 81° 28′ E. It rises to 1,326 feet above sea-level, the hillside being covered with jungle. On the south face the scarped rock overhangs forming a cave 100 feet long by 50 broad and 20 feet high. In the centre at the back is an inscription in red paint with rude drawings of men and animals. The inscription is in Gupta characters. It refers to a Mahārājā Bhīm Sen and is dated in year 52 which of the Gupta era will correspond with A. D. 271.[1]

Goraia, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—The chief seat of Dikshit Rājā situated 10 miles north of Mādhogarh in 24° 38′ N., 81° 9′ E. Formerly, it was a very important trade centre visited by the Lawānas. It is 15 miles to the north-east of the *tahsīl* headquarters. Population was (1901) 106; Hindus 95; occupied houses 73.

Govindgarh Town, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—Situated on the edge of the Kaimur scarp 1,200 feet above sea-level in 24° 22′ N., and 81° 23′ E. Govindgarh is a favourite summer resort of the chief on account of its fine position on the edge of the range, affording a magnificent view over the forest-clad region below, and the sport to be had in the adjoining forest reserve. The surroundings are most picturesque. The chief has a palace in the town. A large lake is situated here.

Population was, in 1901, 5,022 persons; males 2,867, females 2,155, comprising Hindus 4,014 or 80 per cent., Musalmāns 591 or 12 per cent., Animists (Gonds) 417 or 8 per cent.; occupied houses 913.

Govindgarh is 12 miles south of Rewah with which place it is connected by a metalled road and by telephone.

Gurgī-Masaun, *tahsīl* Huzūr (*Garha in our maps*) :—An old site of archæological importance situated twelve miles east of Rewah in 24° 30′ N., and 81° 22′ E. It is strewn with remains showing that it was formerly a place of great importance. It has been suggested as the site of the ancient city of the Kausāmbi.[2] There is a fine fort here called Rehuta, attributed to Karna Chedi (1042-1122), which has a circuit of 2½ miles with walls 11 feet thick and originally 20 feet high, surrounded by a moat 50 feet broad and 5 feet deep. The temple remains are mostly Brāhmanical, though some Digambara Jain figures are lying about. Gurgī is still famous for its *pān* gardens.[3]

Gurh, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A village situated on the left bank of the Bichhia river, 15 miles south-east of Rewah town, in 24° 29′ N., and 81° 25′ E. Contains customs and police *chaukīs* and a vernacular school. Formerly it was a well populated place. There are the ruins of an old fort here. Population (1901) 379; occupied houses 79.

Hanumāna, *tahsīl* Mauganj:—A village on the Great Deccan road, 16 miles to the east of Mauganj, in 24° 46′ N., 82° 12′ E. It is the headquarters of the customs administration of this *tahsīl*. It contains an

1. C. A. S. R., XXI, 119.
2. J. A. B., 1904, 249.
3. C. A. S. R., XXI, 149.

encamping ground and a police *chauki*, and is an important place on the eastern border of the State. Population (1901) 77; Hindus 66; occupied houses 15.

Hāta, *tahsīl* Mauganj:—A small village 18 miles east of Mauganj in 24° 45′ N., and 82° 13′ E. A large fair is held here during the *Shivarātri* in honour of the Mahādeo.

Itwān, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar:—A village situated 13 miles south-west of Rāmnagar in 24° 11′ N., and 81° 1′ E. It is the seat of the Thākur of Itwān, a representative of the former Thākurs of Rāmnagar. Population (1901) 211; Hindus 130; occupied houses 41.

Jaithāri, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur:—A village and railway station situated in 23° 2′ N., and 81° 50′ E. It is also a rising trade centre. Population (1901) 820; Hindus 704; occupied houses 164.

Jatri, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village 5 miles south of Dabhaura in 25° 3′ N., and 81° 24′ E. A large fair is held here in honour of Devī in the *Navarātra*. Population (1901) 396; Hindus 298; occupied houses 89.

Jobi, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar:—A village 14 miles south-west of Rāmnagar situated in 24° 3′ N., and 81° 2′ E. Three miles to the east of Jobi in Duāra village, at the junction of the Mahānadī and the Son, stands a large Banyan (*Ficus indica*) tree which is said to mark the site of the hermitage of the Rishi Mārkandeya, and a big religious fair is held there on the *Makar Sankrānt*. Population (1901) 281; Hindus 194; occupied houses 60.

Jodhpur, *tahsīl* Mauganj:—A village 13 miles west of Mauganj, 3 miles to the north of the Great Deccan road. A village and head-quarters of a Sengar Thākur situated in 24° 42′ N., and 81° 45′ E. Population (1901) 368.

Kachni, *tahsīl* Bardī:—A village situated 85 miles south-east of Sihāwal in 24° 5′ N., and 82° 40′ E. It has a large bazar and is well-known for its country made shoes. Population (1901) 14.

Kakonsiha, *tahsīl* Bardī:—A village situated north-east containing a large number of ruins of 12th century temples and some earlier 9th century remains. Population 181; males 85, females 96; occupied houses 30.

Kandhwar, *tahsīl* Huzūr:—A very large village situated in 24° 22′ N., and 81° 36′ E., 12 miles south of Ghar. Population 284; Hindus 252; occupied houses 57.

Kevati-kund, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A sacred pool situated in 24° 48′ N., and 81° 35′ E. At this spot the Mahānadī river precipitates itself over the edge of the Rewah plateau in a magnificent cascade, 331 feet in height, into a pool (*kund*) formed by the erosion of its waters. The spot is one of unusual and romantic beauty. Below lies the deep pool of clear blue water, hemmed in on three sides by lofty wall of perpendicular rock, while the escaping stream flows for over two miles down a canon with beetling cliffs on either hand. The eastern cliff is crowned by a fort and some small shrines, below which lie two caves. One cave, the larger, is 200 feet long by 43 broad, but only 3 feet high, while

the second called the Mahādeo cave is partly artificial, the outer wall being built up. Inside the smaller cave are a few *lingams*. On the rock outside are two representations of Buddhist stūpas shewing the origin of the caves. Inside on the ceiling is an inscription cut in Pāli characters of 200 B. C., which runs:

Hariti putenam Sonakena karita pukharini.

"The pool (cave) caused to be made by Sonaka, son of Hariti."

In Chand's *Prithvīrāj Rāisa* a hermit Harit is mentioned.

Some paintings of animals in red ochre adorn the rock. A mile from the waterfall at the village of Kevati (Keonti) is a row of *satī*-pillars, bearing inscriptions, dated in *V. S.* 1390 and 1397 or 1333 and 1341 A.D. In them a Rājā Hamira Dev of Lukasthāna of Kathaula is mentioned, and also Shrī Mahārājādhirāj Devaka of Kathaula, his overlord. Who these kings were it is not possible to say. Cunningham suggests they were Chandels, but from local tradition they appear to have been Venuvanshī chiefs. The fight in which the people commemorated in the pillars fell, may have taken place between the Baghels and Venuvanshīs.

In these inscriptions this place is called Kevati-sthān, while Kathaula-sthān now Kathaulī near Maimani-ghāt is mentioned as the residence of Mahārājā Devaka. [1]

Population (1901) 589 ; Hindus 482 ; occupied houses 143.

Khairi, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur :—A village and station on the Katnī-Bilāspur line, situated in 22° 55′ N., and 81° 54′ E. Its bazar is rapidly rivalling that of Sahdol. It has a police, customs and forest *chaukīs* located in it. Population (1901) 206.

Khalesar, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur:—Sister village to Umariā. Formerly, the names of these places were united as Umariā-Khalesar. This village is separated from Umariā only by a small stream called the Umar. It is the seat of a petty Baghel Thākur, belonging to the Chandia branch. Population (1901) 206; Hindus 110; occupied houses 41.

Kharamsera, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A village lying 24 miles south-west of the *tahsīl* headquarters in 24° 13′ N., and 81° 6′ E. Formerly, it was the headquarters of a *tahsīl* of the same name. It possesses an old *garhī* built by the Raikwār Rājputs. Population (1901) was 1,380; Hindus 1,191; occupied houses 276.

Kharwāhi, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—This village lies ten miles south of Satna town in 23° 53′ N., and 80° 50′ E. It contains an old fort now in a dilapidated condition which is said to have been built by the Raikwār Kshatriyas. It is one of the largest villages of the *tahsīl*. A customs *chaukī* is located here. The river Tons flows to the west of the village. Population (1901) 666; Hindus 597; occupied houses 133.

Khatai, *tahsīl* Bardī :—A village 14 miles east of Bardī in 24° 31′ N., and 82° 40′ E. The descendants of the old Rājās of Bardī reside here. Population (1901) was 943; occupied houses 157.

1. C. A. S. R., XXV, 115-141 ; I. A., I, 278 ; IX, 120.

Khatkhari, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A village lying 8 miles from Mauganj on the Great Deccan road in 24° 42′ N., and 82° 6′ E. It has a vernacular school and a large bazar. Population (1901) 1,496.

Kothara, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—This place is situated 10 miles to the north of Satna town in 24° 42′ N., and 81° 5′ E. It contains an old *garhī* built by Mahārājā Bhao Singh in 1675.

Kripālpur, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—Situated in 24° 36′ N., 80° 59′ E., on the left bank of the river Tons opposite to Mādhogarh. It is the birth-place of the present Mahārājā and the chief seat of a Thakurāt. Population was, in 1901, 1,270; of whom 1,183 were Hindus ; occupied houses 254.

Lālpur and Bathia, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—These places lie 5 miles to the north of Satna town in 24° 37′ N., and 80° 55′ E. A very large lime-stone quarry which is being worked by the Satna Stone and Lime Company, is situated here. Population (1901) 813 persons; occupied houses 162.

Laur, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A village lying in 24° 41′ N., and 81° 49′ E., 10 miles west of Mauganj on the Great Deccan road. It contains an encamping ground and customs and police *chaukīs*.

Though a very small village in point of population, it is a very important centre of trade. Most of the local merchants trading in food grains and other articles of export resort to this place to make purchases, and the population of Baniās is far above the average. Close to the village stands the temple of Somanāth and the Dev Talāo where the biggest fair held in the State takes place on *Shivarātri*. Population (1901) 222 all Hindus ; occupied houses 44.

Lūk, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—A village lying in 24° 54′ N., and 81° 32′ E., 6 miles south-east of Sitlīha. It contains many archæological remains of interest. Population (1901) 791 persons ; occupied houses 108.

Mādhogarh, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar:—Situated five miles to the east of the Satna town on the Satna-Bela metalled road and the right bank of the Tons in 24° 34′ N., and 81° 0′ E. Formerly it was the head-quarters of the *tahsīl*. It contains a very fine *garhī*, a vernacular middle school, a police *chaukī* and a good bazar. Population was, in 1901, 3,335 ; males 1,624, females 1,711. Hindus numbered 2,977; occupied houses 1,000.

Majhauli, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A village situated 34 miles east of Rāmnagar in 24° 7′ N., and 81° 43′ E. It is a *sadr* station of the Forest Department where a forest produce depôt in charge of a *dafādār* is located. A stock of *lac* is always stored here. Population (1901) 6.

Makundpur, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A large village, 10 miles south of Rewah town, in 24° 24′ N., and 81° 20′ E., which contains the ruins of an old fort reputed to be the birth-place of Akbar Shāh II. There are many Jain images lying about very similar in their appearance to those at Khajrāho in the Chhatarpur State. At Sukulgaon close by and on the banks of the Rūpsāgar tank are the remains of old temples and fine

stone *ghāts*. The chief temple which now enshrines a *lingam* is constructed from the remains of an old Vaishnav temple as Vishnu seated on Garuda can still be seen carved on the doorway. [1] Close by there is a marsh named Bhadwa in which the *keora* or screwpine *(Pandanus odoratissimus)* grows in large quantities from which *keora*-water and perfume are manufactured. Makundpur is also the headquarters of a forest inspector. A workshop which turns out furniture is attached to the forest *chaukī* here.

Makundpur is traditionally said to be the birth-place of Akbar II. In 1758 his father, Alī Gauhar (Shāh Alam), fled here after the failure of his attempt on Patna. [2]

This place is connected by the Bela-Govindgarh metalled road with Rewah. A fair called the *Takia of Shāhzāda* is held annually in the month of *Chait*. Population was, in 1901, 1,551; Hindus 1,287; occupied houses 310.

Mangawān, *tahsīl* Huzūr:—A village situated on the Great Deccan road, 18 miles to the north-east of the Rewah town, in 24° 40′ N., and 81° 39′ E. It contains an old tank named Malakpur. A police *thāna*, a customs *chaukī*, a vernacular school, a dispensary, and a branch Imperial post office are located in it. It also contains the ruins of an old *garhī*. It is chiefly inhabited by petty traders who deal in the export of food grains; a considerable trade in food grains and linseed being carried on. The Great Deccan road affords facility for carriage to traders, and the agents of the big Satna grain merchants visit the place regularly. Population (1901) 3,143 ; Hindus 3,123 ; occupied houses 608.

Mānpur, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar:—A large village situated 33 miles south of Rāmnagar in 23° 46′ N., and 81° 11′ E., connected with its country track. It has a police *thāna*, a headquarter *chaukī* of the customs department in charge of an inspector, and a forest *chaukī*, a vernacular school and a dispensary. Population (1901) 1,946 persons; males 937, females 1,009 ; Hindus numbered 1,796 ; occupied houses 380.

Māra (Muri), *tahsīl* Bardī :—A small village situated in 23° 53′ N., and 82° 35′ E., the Mur of our maps. This village is remarkable for the series of rock-cut caves which have been excavated in a neighbouring hill. There are three groups of caves called the *Bura-dan*, *Chhewar* and *Rāvan*. Some of the caves are ornamented with sculptures of a rude kind. They date from the 4th to 9th century. Several are of large size, one called the *Biyāh-māra* or marriage cave, being constructed inside on the plan of a structural temple; it is, however, unfinished.[3] Population (1901) 217; Hindus numbered 200 ; occupied houses 36.

Marwās, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A village situated in 24° 7′ N., and 81° 52′ E., being the chief seat of a big *ilākādār* belonging to the Baland tribe. It is 11 miles south-east of Majhaulī.

The *ilākādār* is popularly known as the Rājā of Marwās, though the title is not recognised by the Darbār. He considers himself a

1. C. A. S. R., XIII, 4.
2. Francklin, *Shāh Alam*, p. 12.
3. C. A. S. R., XIII, 29-31.

representative of the family of "Karan Rājā," possibly the Chedi Chief Karandev (1042-1122). Population (1901) 46.

Mauganj, *tahsīl* Mauganj :—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* situated in 24° 39′ N., and 81° 58′ E., 71 miles east of the Rewah town. It is composed of the two separate villages of Mau and Ganj.

Population was, in 1901, 1,804 persons ; males 840, females 974, comprising Hindus 1,437 or 79 per cent., Animists 360 or 20 per cent., others 7 ; occupied houses 360. At Dev Talāo 10 miles west is an old tank with a temple to Somanāth and many old remains. A big fair is held there on *Shivarātri*. The town stands on the Great Deccan road, 40 miles from Rewah, 61 from Mirzāpur and 71 from Satna.

An inspection bungalow, a police station, a vernacular school and an Imperial post office are situated here.

Mowhās, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A village lying 30 miles to the south-west of the *tahsīl* headquarters on the Kaimur range in 24° 18′ N., and 81° 4′ E. It has been deserted about 50 years but was once an important place. It contains an old fort named Jhānjhanagarh which is said to have belonged to Māhil Parihār, who was a conspicuous leader among the allies of Parmārdideva (Parmāl), the Chandella, Rājā of Mahoba. Population (1901) was 379; Hindus 331; occupied houses 72.

Naiāgarhi (Naigarhi), *tahsīl* Mauganj :—A large village situated 10 miles to the north-west of Mauganj in 24° 46′ N., and 81° 51′ E. It is the chief seat of a big Sengar Thākur. Population (1901) was 1,594; males 804, females 790, comprising 1,043 Hindus, 450 Musalmāns; occupied houses 307.

Narwās, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A village 6 miles south-east of Rāmnagar, situated in 24° 5′ N., and 81° 16′ E., on the right bank of the Son. An annual fair is held here on the *Shivarātri*. A temple said to be very old stands in the village. Population (1901) 306 ; Hindus 178; occupied houses 61.

Nowgain, *tahsīl* Bardī :—A village lying 24° 29′ N., and 82° 23′ E., 10 miles south of Sihāwal in north-east. It is the headquarters of the Forest Department, a large depôt being located here. Population (1901) 447 ; Hindus 440 ; occupied houses 74.

Pabhat, *tahsīl* Teonthar :—A village lying 13 miles north-west of Sohāgī in 25° 9′ N., and 81° 48′ E., well-known for a quarry of building stones. Population (1901) 791 ; Hindus 711; occupied houses 108.

Pāli, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur :—Large village and railway station situated in 23° 22′ N., and 81° 8′ E. It has a bazar of rising importance. It is the chief seat of the Gond Thākur of Singhwāra. Many remains of old Jain images are to be seen in the Hindu temples here. It has customs, forest and police *chaukīs* located in it, and is the headquarters of the Forest Ranger of the Sohāgpur Circle.

A big fair is held here in honour of Devī during the *navarātra*, in the months of *Kunwār* and *Chaitra*.

Population was (1901) 1,212 ; males 618, females 594, comprising 810 Hindus and 324 Animists; occupied houses 240.

Paljha, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar :—A large village 8 miles south-east of Amarpur in 23° 50′ N., and 81° 0′ E. A good garden is maintained here. Population (1901) 82 ; occupied houses 16.

Piāwan, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A small village 7 miles from Semaria containing an old record on the *argha lingam*, dated in 789 of the Chedi era or 1038 A. D. of Gāngeyadev Kalachuri who is mentioned by Al Berunī as ruler of Dāhālu ;[1] close by lies the village of Kakredi in Pannā State, from which records of the Māhārānakas of this region were obtained.[2]

Population (1901) 521; Hindus 390 ; occupied houses 66.

Pipra, *tahsīl* Bardī :—A village 8 miles east of Wairhan in 23°58′ N., and 82°45′ E. It is known for ores of mica and corundum which occur there. Population (1901) 475; Hindus 445 ; occupied houses 79.

Purwa, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A village and fall on the Tons river 17 miles north of Rewah in 24° 47′ N., and 81° 19′ E. The fall is 240 feet high. A fair is held every Monday 2 miles off in honour of Baswan Bāba. Population (1901) 521 ; Hindus 390 ; occupied houses 149.

Raghunāthganj, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—A village situated in 24° 40′ N., and 81° 42′ E., 24 miles to the east of the Rewah town on the Great Deccan road. Though comparatively a very small place, its importance as a trading centre is considerable and it is often visited by merchants from Mirzāpur. Population (1901) 787; Hindus 567 ; occupied houses 157.

Raghurājnagar—*Vide* Satna.

Rāmnagar, *tahsīl* Rāmnagar:—Formerly headquarters of the *tahsīl* situated at 24° 12′ N., and 81° 14′ E., 30 miles south of Rewah town and 18 miles south of Govindgarh.

Population was, in 1901, 2,621 persons ; males 1,311, females 1,310; Hindus numbered 1,760 or 67 per cent., Jain 1, Musalmāns 247 or 9 per cent., Animists 613 or 23 per cent.; occupied houses 524.

It contains a fine stone fort, a vernacular school, a post office, a customs *chaukī*, a police *thāna* and a dispensary. It is connected by an unmetalled road, 15 miles in length, with Govindgarh, whence a metalled road leads to Rewah town; it is also joined to Amarpātan and Satna by a fair weather road. Most of the traders from this district take their goods to Satna.

The place is noted for the manufacture of *sarautas* or betel-nut cutters.

Rāmpur Baghel, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar :—A village lying in 23° 29′ N., and 81° 10′ E., 15 miles east of Satna on the road to Rewah. Is the headquarters of the Rāmpur Baghel Thākurs. Has a school, a post office, a *thāna* and an inspection bungalow situated in it.

Population (1901) 1,844 ; Hindus 1,552 ; occupied houses 868.

Rānipur, *tahsīl* Huzūr:—The chief seat of a Thākur. Population (1901) 743; Hindus 666 ; occupied houses 148.

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1. C. A. S. R., XXI, 112 ; E. I., II, 304.
2. I. A., XVII, 235.

Rewah Town, *tahsīl* Huzūr :—The chief town of the State and headquarters of the Huzūr *tahsīl*, situated in 24° 32′ N., and 81° 24′ E., 1,045 feet above the sea. It is 31 miles by metalled road from the Satna Railway Station on the East Indian Railway.

The town is situated in a picturesque spot near the junction of the Bīhar and Bichhia rivers, which after their junction force their way through a deep rocky channel and are called the Ghoghar. The town has spread considerably of late years and now covers an area of about 1,000 acres.

Traditionally it is said to have been built by Mahārājā Vikramāditya in 1618, and the familiar tale is told of the chase of a hare which defended itself against the dogs at this spot, and thus determined the Rājā in his choice of a site. This, however, is incorrect, as it was already a place of importance in 1554 when it was held by Jalāl Khān, son of the Emperor Sher Shāh, who, on hearing of his father's death, moved to Kālinjar and was raised to the throne as Islām (Salīm) Shāh.

Rewah became the chief town after the destruction of Bāndhogarh, the old capital, by Akbar in 1597.[1] Vikramāditya added palaces and other buildings and raised it from the position of a fortified town to one befitting the capital of a large State. In about 1731 Rewah was attacked and sacked by Hirde Shāh of Pannā, Rājā Avdhūt Singh flying to Partābgarh in Oudh.

The old town is still enclosed by a wall 20 feet high. The most prominent feature is the palace. On the east side the town is entered through the *jhūla darwāza* (swing gate) a very finely carved gateway taken from the old town of Gurgī Masaun of which the remains lie 12 miles east of the capital. In 1882 a large part of the modern town was destroyed by a flood. Between the old walled town known from its high level as the *uparāhati* and the modern extension or *tarāhati* (low lying) lies a deep ravine. This is crossed by a causeway at a point known as the *Bundelā darwāza*, from a gate that formerly stood there, which the Bundelās erected after their capture of the town.

The different sections of the town are the *Bichhia muhalla*, formerly called Ranbahādurganj, lying on the east along the Bichhia river, and chiefly inhabited by the lower classes, and the *Khalga muhalla* to its north. A part of the latter section is known as *Bābu Sāheb-ka-katra* where a vegetable market called the Mangli Bazar is held.

Pānde Tola is a quarter which was formerly held by the Pānde banking community, who were once the richest men in the town, their prosperity has now passed away, as the big empty stone houses testify.

The Muhammadan population inhabits the *Nagadia* and the *Ghoghar muhallas*, the latter situated on the stream of that name. The town is not a trade centre and but little export or import trade is carried on save for the supply of local wants. Women called *Kochainis* bring in supplies on pack animals. Piece-goods, salt and sugar are the chief imports.

The houses of the people generally are not in any way remarkable. Those of the poor are mere mud huts while even the

1. *Maasir-ul-Umra* (Persian Text), 228.

well-to-do show only in a few instances any desire to improve the construction of their dwellings. A courtyard surrounded by rooms, varying in size with the wealth of the owner is the plan of most dwellings, roofs are tiled and owing to the depredations of monkeys are kept covered with *babūl* thorns. The chief buildings in the town are the palace of Visvanāth Singh, the *kothi* or new palace erected in 1883, and the State offices. To the south-east lie the military lines and a large parade ground.

In a garden known as the Lakshman Bāgh are five modern Vaishnavite temples erected by the Chiefs. The *Swāmī* or High Priest of the State, the spiritual director of the Rewah Chief, is the head of the Lakshman Bāgh. Three generations back the Chief of Rewah became an ardent supporter of Vaishnavism. An income of Rs. 40,000 a year is attached to the post and the *Swāmī* has great influence in temporal as well as spiritual matters. Many other religious edifices, about 200 in all, stand in the town of which the temple of Madan Mohanjī, erected by the Mahārānī Ranāvat Sāhiba in 1875, the temple to Shri Raghunāth by a late Dīwān in 1850 and one to Rājādhirāj by Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh in 1833 are the most important.

Population was in 1881, 22,016; 1891, 23,626; 1901, 24,608 persons; males 12,202, females 12,406. The town population increased by 11 per cent. between 1881 and 1901 and by 4 per cent. in the last Census decade. Hindus numbered 19,274 or 78 per cent., Sīkhs 23, Jains 93, Musalmāns 5,097 or 20 per cent., Christians 14, Animists 107; occupied houses 5,129. The principal castes were 4,162 Brāhmans, 1,200 Kshatriyas, 2,276 Baniās, 2,333 Kahārs, Mallāhs and Kewats, 1,514 Chamārs, Doms and Bhangīs, and 1,062 Kāyasthas, besides other classes. Of the occupations followed State service employed 5,943, artisans numbered 3,535, day labourers 3,372, domestic servants 2,259, shopkeepers 2,173 and agriculturists 1,776. Of the whole community 12,648 were actual workers and 11,960 dependents.

The town contains several schools, a High School with a Boarding House for sons of people of position attached to it, with an attendance of about 300 scholars, four Girls' Schools with 150 pupils, and other institutions of a private nature.

The Victoria Hospital, a Jail, Printing Press, combined Post and Telegraph office, a Guest-house and many charitable institutions are also located in the town. Watch and ward of the town is kept by a force of 111 policemen.

Sahdol, *tahsīl* Sohāgpur:—Large village in 23° 18′ N., and 81° 20′ E., and railway station for Sohāgpur town. It is a considerable trade centre in this part of the State and its bazar is fast growing in importance. It is also the headquarters station of the customs and forests inspectors of Sohāgpur. Population (1901) 1,598; males 904, females 694, of whom 1,140 were Hindus; occupied houses 266.

Satna (Raghurājnagar), *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar:—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* situated at 24° 34′ N., and 80° 55′ E. It is also the headquarters of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

It is a place of considerable commercial importance and the principal centre of trade in the State, the value of exports and imports passing through the town being about 4 lakhs a year.

The town is clean and well built with many good houses. To the west of the town and across the railway lie the Agency limits containing the residence of the Political Agent, offices and other buildings. Satna was selected as the Agency headquarters in 1872.[1] During the earlier days of the Agency the Political Officer lived at Nāgod. The Agency occupies 95 acres and has a population (1901) of 382 persons; males 248, females 134. Population of Satna town was in 1881, 5,385; 1891, 6,771; 1901, 7,027 persons; males 3,649, females 3,378. The population has increased by 30 per cent. since 1881. It comprises Hindus 5,626 or 80 per cent., Jains 184, Musalmāns 1,097 or 15 per cent., Animists 110, others 10; occupied houses 1,487.

A High School, Government dâk bungalow, combined post and telegraph office and an Agency hospital and State dispensary are situated in the town. Satna is also situated on the Jabalpur-Allahābād Section of the East Indian Railway and is connected by metalled roads with Rewah (31 miles), Pannā (45 miles) and Nowgong (101 miles).

Semaria, *tahsīl* Raghurājnagar:—A village lying 32 miles to the north-east of the *tahsīl* headquarters in 24° 48′ N., and 81° 15′ E. It formed the chief seat of the State of the same name which was granted to a junior branch of the ruling family. An abundance of mango groves and old stone rivetted tanks are the remarkable features of the place. Good betel-nut crackers *(sarautas)* and axes are munufactured here. It contains a vernacular school, a customs *chaukī* and a police *chaukī*. A big fair is held at Hardua, 3 miles off, in April and November in honour of Nanda Bāba. Population was, in 1901, 1,622, comprising Hindus 152; occupied houses 1,304.

Sidhi, *tahsīl* Bardī:—Already mentioned as the headquarters of a Chauhān Thākur lying 30 miles west of Sihāwal in 24° 20′ N., and 81° 58′ E. A police *thāna* is located here. Population (1901) 450; Hindus 372; occupied houses 75.

Sihāwal, *tahsīl* Bardī:—The headquarters of the *tahsīl* is situated in 24° 34′ N., and 82° 20′ E., 30 miles south-east of Mauganj by country track.

Population was, in 1901, 198 persons; males 99, females 99, almost all Hindus; occupied houses 33. The place is of no importance except as the headquarters of the *tahsīl*. It has a vernacular school, a branch post office and a dispensary in it.

Sitlāha, *tahsīl* Teonthar:—A village on the right bank of the river Tons, 20 miles east of Dabhaura on the Teonthar road, situated in 24° 57′ N., and 81° 36′ E. Has an old stone fort standing in it. Formerly it was the headquarters of the *tahsīl*. Adjoining it is Nagma village held in *paipakhār* by a rich Brāhman banker. It is noted for the manufacture of sword-sheaths and also possesses a good bazar. A post office is located here. Population (1901) 704.

1. For a list of Political Officers attached to the Rewah State, *see* Appendix E.

Note on the early Chiefs of Rewah, and their Chronology.

It is almost impossible to assign dates to the early chiefs of Rewah. The accounts which have been compiled in late years under the auspicies of the Darbār are the most hopelessly incorrect and confusing narratives.

As examples of their untrustworthiness it may be mentioned that the 12th chief is said to have been contemporary with Timūr Shāh (14th century) and at the same time is said to have flourished in *V. S.* 1096 or 1039 A. D., while the 11th chief Bariār Dev is said to have married a daughter of Parmārdideva (Parmāl), the last great Chandel ruler (1167-1213).

The first certain date we have is that for the 16th chief Bhīra who was contemporary with Bahlol and Sikandar Lodī. From his time onwards up to Anūp Singh the Muhammadan historians give the duration of each chief's rule. The early date of A. H. 631 or 1234 A. D. given for Vyāghra Dev, limits us at the other end.

The first fourteen chiefs ruled between 1234 and 1470, about 17 years to each chief.

1	Vyāghra Dev ...	The founder of the Baghelkhand (Baghel house). He came from Gujarāt to Baghelkhand in A. H. 631 or 1234 A. D. He obtained Marpha fort and married Sindur Mati, daughter of Makund Dev Chandrāvat. He had five sons, of whom Karan Dev succeeded his father, while Kandhar Dev became the founder of the Bara Rājās (Allahābād District).
2	Karan Dev ...	Married Padma Kunwarī, daughter of Soma-datta Haihaya of Ratanpur (Central Provinces), receiving the fort of Bāndhogarh as part of her dowry, which he made his capital.
3	Sohāg Dev ...	Married a daughter of the Rājā of Bijaipur. Some accounts state that he founded Sohāgpur, which certainly contains 13th century remains.

4	Sārang Dev ...	Married a daughter of the Parihār chief of Barmai (Nāgod).
5	Bilas Dev ...	Married a daughter of Hīra Singh Kachhwāha of Gopālpur (Urai District).
6	Bhimmal Dev ...	Married a daughter of Bhāgat Rai, *Sūrya Vanshī*, of Ratanpur.
7	Anik Dev ...	Married a daughter of Jayarāj Singh, Gaharwār of Bijaipur (United Provinces).
8	Balan Dev ...	Married a daughter of Ranjīt Rai, Rājā of Ratanpur.
9	Dalakeshwar or Dal Kishor,	Married a daughter of Rūp Rām, Rājā of Baiswāra.
10	Malakeshwar [1] or Mal Kishor,	Married a daughter of Kishor Singh, Rājā of Nāgod.
11	Bariār Dev ...	Married a daughter of Parmāl Dev Chandella. This cannot be the chief who ruled from 1167 to 1213.
12	Ballar Dev ...	Married a daughter of Hanumān Singh of Nāgod.
13	Singh Dev ...	Married a daughter of the Rājā of Nāgod. This Rājā drowned himself in the Ganges.
14	Bhairav Dev ...	Married a daughter of Kīrat Dev, Rājā of Narwar (in Gwalior State). A Kīrti Singh is given in the list of Tonwāra chiefs of Gwalior and Narwar, who ruled from 1454-79, which agrees with this chief's date. [2]
15	Narhar Dev ...	Married a daughter of Bhagwant Singh of Nāgod.

1. Cunningham speculated as to whether these were the Dalaki and Malaki of Ferishta and Minhāj-us-Sirāj *See* C. A. S. R., XXI, 105.
2. Circ., 1450.

16	1470-1495	Bhīra Dev Bhaira Dev.	... The Rājā Bhid of Muhammadan writers, contemporary with Bahlol and Sikandar Lodīs. Married a daughter of Basatan Dev, Rājā of Buxār, and also of the Rānā of Chitor. This chief's younger brother, Janak Dev, founded the Jiraunha family in Teonthar *tahsīl*.
17	1495-1500	Sālivāhan	... Attacked by Sikandar Lodī. Married a daughter of Sumer Singh Bais Rājput, Rājā of Dhauniakhera (Unao District of Oudh).
18	1500-1540	Bīr Singh (Dev), (Vīr Singh)	Married a daughter of Mohan Singh Kachhwāha. His younger brother founded the Kevati (Keonti) family, who were later on dispossessed, and received Khair-Majhihar, in Huzūr *tahsīl*, where their descendants live.
19	1540-1555	Vīrbhān	... Married a daughter of Sultān Singh Kachhwāha, Rais of Gopālpur. His younger brother Jamuni Bhānu received Sohāgpur in *jāgīr*, and the youngest Horil Dev, Bida and Tendun, founding the Rāmpur and Baikunthpur families.
20	1555-1592	Rām Chandra ...	Generally known as Rājā Rām Singh. Well known in Akbar's day. Copper-plate grant of 1557 known.
21	1592-1593	Vīrbhadra (Dev),	He died from the effects of an accident while on his way to Bāndhogarh from Delhi to occupy the *gaddī*.
22	1593-1624	Vikramāditya ...	It is curious that the State accounts do not mention the next chief but continue this ruler's period down to 1640. He is always

			erroneously credited with building Rewah. He married a daughter of Rājā Māndhāta, the Sarnat Rājā of Bansi in Oudh.
23		Duryodhan ... (The State Lists omit this chief, but there is no doubt as to his succession as he is specifically mentioned in contemporary histories.)	The *Maāsir-ul-Umra* states that in the 47th year of Akbar (1602) Duryodhan, the grandson of the deceased Rājā, was recognized as chief, and being a minor one Bhārtī Chand was appointed his guardian. This shews that Vikramāditya was then dead.
24	1624-1640	Amar Singh ...	Married a daughter of Pratāp Singh, Rājā of Ratanpur. His brother Indra Singh received Pathrahat (now Mādhogarh) and is still represented by the Thākurs of Barda-dih and Kripālpur. The Thākurs of Panarsi in Teonthar *tahsīl* are descended from another brother Sarūp Singh.
25	1640-1660	Anūp Singh ...	Married a daughter of Mohan Singh, Chandel chief of Agori (Mirzāpur District). His brother Fateh Singh founded the Sohāwal chiefship.
26	1660-1690	Bhao Singh ...	Married a daughter of the Rānā of Udaipur. His brothers Jaswant Singh and Jujhār Singh received Semaria and Rāmnagar in *jāgīr*. The latter is represented by the Itwān and Deorājnagar Thākurs.
27	1690-1700	Anirudh Singh...	He was a son of Jaswant Singh adopted by Bhao Singh. He married a daughter of Fakīr Shāh, Rājā of Partābgarh. He was killed in a fight with the Mauganj Sengars.

28	1700-1755	Avdhūt Singh ...	Succeeded at six months old. Rewah was attacked by the Bundelā chief, Hirde Shāh of Pannā, and Avdhūt fled to Partābgarh in Oudh.
29	1755-1809	Ajīt Singh ...	Married a daughter of Anūp Singh Gaharwār of Bijaipur and also daughters of the Dikshit Rājā of Goraiya, and of Vikram Singh of Silpara, both in the State.
30	1809-1833	Jai Singh (Dev)...	Made treaty with the British. Married a daughter of Udwat Singh, Gaharwār of Mada, and also of the Goraiya Dikshit Rājā. He had three sons. The eldest succeeded, Lakshman Singh founded the Mādhogarh family, and Balbhadra Singh the Amarpātan Thakurāt. Both estates have lapsed for want of heirs. A daughter of Jai Singh married the Udaipur chief.
31	1833-1854	Visvanāth Singh...	Married a daughter of the Rājā of Mada, of the Nāgod chief, and of the Chandel chief of Bardī and of the Teonga family. He had two daughters who married Rām Singh, Mahārājā of Jaipur, and Muhabbat Singh, a son of Mahārāja Takht Singh of Jodhpur.
32	1854-1880	Raghurāj Singh,	Married eight wives, one being a daughter of the Udaipur chief. His two daughters married Kishor Singh, a brother of Mahārājā Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur and another the Būndī chief.
33	1880—	Venkat Raman Singh, G. C. S. I.,	Has married twice, once the daughter of the Mahārājā of Dumraon, and secondly the sister of the present Rājā of Ratlām.

APPENDIX B.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH JEY SING DEO, RAJAH of REWAH and MOOKUNDPORE—1812.

Although the relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements, imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other, have hitherto been concluded; and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared; the following Articles of Treaty are by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Jey Sing Deo, his heirs and successors:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Governor-General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Sing Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years, and in compliance with the Rajah's request, and for his entire satisfaction, assures him agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance according to the true spirit and intent of this Treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary, the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power in the same manner as the dominions of the Honorable Company are protected and defended.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government having, by the terms of the preceding Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting

parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavours to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared, on the requisition of the Rajah, to detach a force of British troops into his territories for their protection. In which event the expenses of those troops during the period they may be so employed, calculating from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions until that of their quitting them on their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government, which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah, relying in the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in that award, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same; and in that event, the expense of them, calculated at the rate of 20 Rupees per mensem for each horseman, and 6 Rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Rajah, shall be defrayed by the British Government from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government and of the Rajah shall have occasion to act together, the Commander of the Rajah's troops shall conform to the advice and act under the instructions of the British Commanding Officers.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects, or servants of the Rajah, who on his part, shall not possess a claim to the aid of British troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

ARTICLE 4.

If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied

to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may claim. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah, according to the strict principles of justice : the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels, but on the contrary to exert his utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended to deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. The Rajah further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah or the rebels to his Government shall take refuge within the British territories, the British Government, on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewah, will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and Government of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the Officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes, and when apprehended to cause them to be delivered over to the said Officers.

ARTICLE 7.

If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent, or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not without enquiry and proof give credit to the statements of such persons.

ARTICLE 8.

The honor, rank, and dignity of the Rajah of Rewah shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as

that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops into the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah, or to station or canton a British force within the Rajah's territories for the purpose of guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy, or of Pindarrahs, or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah of Rewah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also on any such occasion station his troops according to the advice of the Officers of the British Government at the Ghaut of Chundeah, Kawreah, or such Ghauts or passes as the British Commanding Officer shall point out. The Commanding Officer of the British troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British Cantonments, or for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensably necessary should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles wherever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Rewah being admitted among the number of the Allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of that Government, to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British power.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Bukshy Baugwan Dhut, the vakeel of the

said Rajah on the other, Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said vakeel within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, on the Fifth of October A. D. 1812.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH JEYSING DEO—1813.

Whereas on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar 1869 Sumbut, a Treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the *British* Government and the Rajah of Rewah; and Whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned Treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its honor and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future; and Whereas the Rajah, having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions, for himself, and for his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations of the treaty concluded on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any Foreign State or Chief whatever without the privity and consent of the British Government, or its representative, the Agent in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah engages to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government or the Agent in Bundelcund, and to maintain an authorized vakeel with the Agent and with the Commanding Officer of any British detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions, and ready compliance with the just demands of the Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow dawks to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government in any direction that may be deemed necessary, to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, and to punish them in case of opposition; and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition, in the event of his own inability to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

Lall Zubburdust Sing, the jaghiredar of Chourhut, having, in a very insulting and contumacious manner, refused to permit the Hon'ble Company's dawk to be laid through his jaghire, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid jaghiredar is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this jaghiredar, and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British troops in effecting that object.

The Rajah further engages to use his utmost means to punish Lall Zubburdust Sing himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

ARTICLE 6.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory; and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes, but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his

officers and jaghiredars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaghiredars and others residents of his country, who have been well-disposed towards the British Government, on the present occasion, as his friends ; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favourable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

On the 2nd of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Partab Singh, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British troops. A party of sepoys escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass were, on the 7th of May 1813, corresponding with the 22nd of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously, and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Suttenee, and several sepoys were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please ; and the Rajah further agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE 9.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament costs the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eight rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April

1813, or the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration, however, of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's camp on terms of unconditional submission, and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into camp. Upon this principle the sum to be paid by the Rajah is forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three Rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments, any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the Treaty.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte 1870 Sumbut	5,000	0	0
On the 10th August or 15th Sawan 1870,	13,400	0	0
On the 6th December or 15th Aughun 1870,	13,400	0	0
On the 23rd June 1814 or 30th of Jyte 1871	13,373	0	0
	45,173	0	0

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty consisting of ten Articles having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and the Rajah in person on the other, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah has delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rajah within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Budderah, on the banks of the Tonse, on the 2nd day of June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

No.	Crops.	Area under cultivation in Bīghas.	Seed Sown.		Estimated Produce.		Remarks.
			Quantity in Maunds.	Estimated value in Rupees.	Quantity in Maunds.	Estimated value in Rupees.	
12	Jowār (Millet)...	109,496	4,106	5,132½	205,300	2,56,625	Produce 50 times; price at 32 srs. per rupee.
13	Arhar ...	30,514	1,144	1,430	85,800	1,07,250	75 times produce; price at 32 srs. per rupee.
14	Barbata ...	299	11	14	374	467	At 32 srs. per rupee; as an item of food article especially confined to Rāmnagar *pargana*.
15	Wheat ...	361,706	216,963	4,33,926	1,084.815	21,69,630	5 times produce; at Rs. 2 per Md.
16	Berri (mixture of wheat and gram),	6,141	3,378	6,142	20,268	36,851	Produce 6 times; price at 22 srs. per rupee
17	Gram ...	305,466	152,733	2,03,644	1,069,131	17,81,885	Produce 7 times; price at 24 srs. per rupee.
18	Matar and Masūr.	212,703	100,496	1,67,493⅓	703,492	1172453⅓	Produce 7 times; price at 24 srs. per rupee.
19	Jau and Jau-berri (barley and mixture of barley and gram),	241,833	144,494	1,80,617½	1,155,952	14,44,940	Produce 8 times; price at 1¼ rupee a Md.
20	Linseed ...	171,688	11,668	38,893⅓	291,700	9,72,333⅓	Produce 25 times; at 12 srs. a rupee.
21	Sarson and Rai	3,922	49	196	2,450	9,800	Produce 50 times; at 10 srs. per rupee.
22	Castor ...	167	4	10	417	1,042	Produce 75 times; at 16 srs. per rupee.
23	Pān (betel leaves).	347	...	...	...	4,357	
24	Poppy ...	284	5	25	Poppy seeds 568 Mds.; opium 28⅔ Mds.	2,840 6,816	
25	Sugarcane ...	175	...	...	...	21,00	At 12 rupees per *bīgha*.
26	Tobacco ...	688	...	...	...	13,765	

No.	Crops.	Area under cultivation in Bīghas.	Seed Sown.		Estimated Produce.		Remarks.
			Quantity in Maunds.	Estimated value in Rupees.	Quantity in Maunds.	Estimated value in Rupees.	
27	Haldi (turmeric),	6	...	...	...	18	
28	Vegetables ...	2,120	...	...	...	31,815	
29	Flax ...	315	...	...	...	1,890	
	TOTAL ...	3,495,145	1,148,937	1552485$\frac{2}{3}$	12,690,334$\frac{2}{5}$ Food article 12,690,306; opium 28$\frac{2}{5}$	16454400	This total value of produce estimated can be taken as fairly correct, because, assuming the incidence of land tax $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total produce, the total produce would come up to Rs. 1,66,97,760. The difference of Rs. 2,43,360 or nearly 2½ lakhs cannot meterially affect such a big cal culation.

DEDUCT :—

For seeds even without creditor's profits ... ...Rs. 15,52,485

Rents paid by the cultivators to Darbār and *Pawaiyas* „ 27,82,959 43,35,444

Therefore net profits of the cultivators ... ... „ 1,21,18,956

Now, supposing that the largest area of cultivated land covered under one plough is 25 *bīghas* and that the total area under cultivation is 3,495,145 *bīghas*, the number of ploughs required to till the whole area would be 139,806

The average annual income of a cultivator for one plough would therefore be ... ... Rs. 86-11-0

N.-B.—A person generally cultivating with one plough has, on an average, five persons more including his *harvāha* to support. Thus his condition is quite at a par with low paid *moharrirs* of the State.

The average annual income of one cultivator out of 648,389 cultivators as returned in the last Census ... „ 18-11-6

The average income of one cultivator per year out of 878,362 persons entirely depending on agriculture ... „ 13-14-0

The average produce per *bīgha* considering all kinds of soil and crop is nearly ... ... 3 Mds., 24 srs., 4 chs.

The cash value of produce on an average ... „ 4-12-6

The total produce 12,690,306 minus 1,552,485 Mds. of seed gives 8 Mds., 15 srs, 8 chs., as the share of one man per year, that is, 15 *chhatāks* per day for the whole population of Rewah 1,327,385.

The average share of one person out of 878,362 persons entirely depending on agriculture ... ... 12 Mds., 27 srs., 7 chs. a year =1 sr., 6 chs. per day.

The incidence of land tax per *bīgha* ... ... Re. 0-12-9.

The average incidence of land tax on the total produce of land of all kinds = $\frac{1}{6}$.

APPENDIX D.

A Statement of Villages by Parganas in the time of Mahārājā Ajīt Singh (1761).

No.	*Name of Pargana or revenue units.*	*Number of villages.*	*Jama or value of the villages.*	*Remarks.*
			Rs.	
1	Ghughari, Ghur, etc.,...	250	...	Ghughari is now a deserted village. Its site is marked by a streamlet named Ghughari, on the south side of Kaimur, 6 miles to the south of Garh.
2	Kapuri, Kevti, Gurua, Deur, Bhowari,	350	...	This *pargana* was recognised up to a recent date. Bhowari is situated near Mangawān.
3	Dihi, Ramnai ...	350	...	Ramnai to the east of the Rewah town at a distance of 8 miles; Dihi, 8 miles to the south of the Rewah town.
4	Sengrān, *i.e.*, the territories of the Sengars, divided into two parts, *viz.*,— (1) Banwar or forest lands. (2) Danwar, to the west of Mauganj, clear of forests.	700		
5	Kharamsera ...	700	...	Including south-western part of the Huzūr *tahsīls*, southern part of the Raghurājnagar *tahsīl* and the State of Maihar.
6	Naikin and Chorhāt ...	350	...	Included into the estate held by the Rao Sāhib of Chorhāt.
7	Bhagdeora ...	350	...	Part of it included into the Mādhogarh

No.	*Name of Pargana or revenue units.*	*Number of villages.*	*Jama or value of the villages.*	*Remarks.*
				or Raghurājnagar *pargana* and part composing the *ilāka* of the Thākur of Durjanpur, an *ubārīdār* of Sohāwal State.
8	Gahora (10 *parganas*) in the Bānda District—			
	(*a*) Bhitari ..	12½		
	(*b*) Kon ...	12½		
	(*c*) Parsenda ..	12½		
	(*d*) Darsenda ...	84		
	(*e*) Koni ...	66		
	(*f*) Gahora ...	404		
	(*g*) Lakhanpur ...	84		
	(*h*) Kalayānpur ...	200		
	(*i*) Chaurāsi ...	84	...	Chaurāsi was the most common convention of naming *parganas*.
9	Pardawān (4 *parganas*)	...	...	Pardawān is a village in the Allahābād District situated on the bank of the Jumna on the borders between the Bānda and Allahābād Districts. Pardawān has long been the *pargana* of Rewah below the Vindhyan plateau of Rewah. The following couplet of Hindī fully corroborates the fact:— *Bārah Pardam sorah Dahār.* That is, the revenue of Pardawān was 12 lakhs and that of Dahār, *i.e.*, of the territories on the plateau, 16 lakhs.
	(*a*) Arail ...	484		
	(*b*) Khairāgarh ...	750		
	(*c*) Bardawān ...	750		
	(*d*) Kantit ...	750		

No.	Name of Pargana or revenue units.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
10	Chanarh (14 *parganas*)			Kantit is in Mirzāpur *tahsīl*.
	(*a*) Patehra ...	56		
	(*b*) Kolan ...	300		
	(*c*) Kaira ...	200	...	All these *parganas* are now out of the Rewah territories.
	(*d*) Magraurha ...	315		
	(*e*) Charnārh (Chunār)	300		
	(*f*) Bijaigiri ...	350		
	(*g*) Barhar ...	700		
	(*h*) Kariya ..	12		
11	Baijnāth (Chaurāsi) ...	84	...	Included in the Huzūr *tahsīl*.
12	Rahath, extending to Badā Shivrājpur, E. I. R. station, 28 miles to the south of Allahābād.	1,400		
13	Kotar (Badā) ...	750	...	Forming part of the Ajaigarh State (Bundelkhand). It long formed a scene of contested fighting between the Bundelās and the Baghelas represented by the forefathers of the Rājā of Kothī.
14	Barmain ...	250	...	Forming the territories of the Rājā of Nāgod.
15	Hati ...	175	...	Included into *pargana* of Raghurājnagar.
16	Bāndhogarh ...	350		
17	Kot ...	350	...	To the west of the Bāndhogarh hills.
18	Mardari ...	140	...	The village still exists.
19	Karkati ...	700		
20	Bhākhār ...	1,400	...	The hilly tract beyond Sohāgpur.
21	Pindra ...	350	...	Now forming the

No.	Name of Pargana or revenue units.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
				District of Bilāspur.
22	Khardhar ...	84	...	Part of Rāmnagar *pargana* represented by the villages of Jobi, Amarpur, Barhi, &c.
23	Murkatia ...	140		
24	Sohāgpur ...	84		
25	*Ilākas* owned by Baran (perhaps Balandas)	350		
26	Jhiriā ...	350		
27	Bansa ...	84	...	Now forming part of Govindgarh.
28	Bhainswahi ...	350	...	Included into the Murwāra *tahsīl* of the Jabalpur District (Central Provinces).
29	*Ilāka* held by Rachhas of Sirguja in Chotā Nāgpur.	84		
30	Deogarh (36 *parganas*)—			
	(*a*) Bardī ...	350		
	(*b*) Agori ...	350		
	(*c*) Sengrouli ...	1,400		
	(*d*) Marwās ...	350		
	TOTAL ...	13,499	...	

Total villages 18,820½, out of which *Chhaparband* 16,002 and plots 2,818½.

Statement shewing Khālsā and alienated land in the time of Mahārājā Ajīt Singh (A. D. 1761).

Land owned by the kinsmen of the chief to the value of Rs. 13,10,000, the number of villages being 6,949.

Details of the above :—

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1	Bābu Keshorao, son of Mahārājā Avdhūt Singh, holding the *pargana* of Gurh.	48	32,000	Almost all these villages have now lapsed to the Darbār.
2	Bābu Makund Singh, nephew of Mahārājā Bhao Singh.	210	45,000	

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
	1. Semaria, 84 villages of Rs. 25,000. 2. Villages formerly owned by Dhanderas, 84 of Rs. 10,000. 3. Binda, 42 villages of Rs. 10,000.		Rs.	
3	Bābu Jujhār Singh, son of Mahārājā Anūp Singh, holding the *pargana* of Rāmnagar.	200	80,000	
4	Bābu Fateh Singh, son of Mahārājā Amar Singh, head of the Sohāwal chiefs. *Details* :— (*a*) Sohāwal, 12 villages, (*b*) Durjanpur, 42 villages, } Rs. 10,000. (*c*) The territories formerly owned by the Bais Kshatriyas identified by the modern villages of Jhari, Majhgawān, &c., in Raghurājnagar *pargana*, villages 175 of Rs. 50,000. (*d*) Singhpur, 22 villages of Rs. 10,000. (*e*) Rounr, 22 villages of Rs. 10,000. The *parganas* (*d*) and (*e*) are now included into the Pannā State (Bundelkhand). They are some 9 miles beyond Nāgod. (*f*) Deohata, 24 villages of Rs. 15,000. (*g*) Jharli, 24 villages. (*h*) Raigaon, 12 villages of Rupees 12,000	483	1,67,000	

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	(Now forming a *jāgīr* under the chief of Sohāwal).			
	(*i*) Bhajikher, 84 villages of Rs. 25,000.			
	(*j*) Jaso, 24 villages of Rs. 15,000 (Now forming a Thakurāt of a Bundelā Thākur).			
	(*k*) Kothī, 30 villages of Rs. 20,000 (Now forming a separate chiefship).			
5	Parvat Singh, kinsman, belonging to the house of Amawa, now represented by the Thākur of Lālgaon in Teonthar (Rewah State).	84	15,000	
6	Lāl Samar Singh's holding (including Maihar).	1,400	1,00,000	
7	Sri Mahārāj Singh (Lūk, Chowkhari and Jirounha, all in Teonthar).	240	1,50,000	
8	Chatur Singh (Deori and Kasauta).	125	1,00,000	
9	The share of Chowkhari, now lapsed to the State.	...	...	
	(*a*) Garhī, held by Pratāp Singh.	42	20,000	
	(*b*) Manik, held by RachhapālSingh.	42	10,000	
	(*c*) Soharwa, held by Chain Singh.	22	10,000	
	(*d*) Barha, held by Umarao Singh.	16	8,000	
	(*e*) Chāmū, held by Bachhrāj Singh.	1	8,000	
10	Chandia Kauria, held by Fakīr Shāh.	700	10,000	

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
11	Naikin, Chorhāt, held by Rao Jagannāth Singh and Lallu Sāhib.	125	55,000	
12	Sohāgpur, held by Bhaiya Hemrāj, a kinsman of Maihar branch.	...	...	
	(a) Sohāgpur ...	400	1,00,000	
	(b) Singhpur ...	300	30,000	
	(c) Anūppur ...	400	50,000	
	(d) Rāmpur ...	300	50,000	
	(e) Dhanigawān ...	300	30,000	
	(f) Nawalpur ...	300	25,000	
	(g) Karkati ...	700	1,00,000	
	(h) Pindra ...	350	50,000	
	TOTAL ..	6,949	13,10,000	

Land granted to or held by petty Rājās and Zamindārs who rendered periodical services to the Mahārājā of Rewah.

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
1	Rājā Chain Singh Parihār of Barmain (an old name for the Nāgod State).	...	...	
	(a) Unchahra ...	250	1,00,000	
	(b) Bataiya ...	84	20,000	
	(c) Surdaha ...	84	20,000	
	(d) Lohraura ...	12	6,000	
	(e) Nāgod ...	24	10,000	
	(f) Jignahat ...	24	10,000	
	(g) Others ...	84	30,000	
2	Dikshit Rājā Anant Singh of Goraiya.	1	1,000	
3	*Raghuvansi* Rājā of Bīrgarh, Pāthar Kachār.	168	1,00,000	
4	Surki Rājā Hirdai Rām, holding *parganas* of Gahora (Bānda).	1,043½	20,00,000	
5	*Venuvanshī* Rājā, holding the *pargana* of Teonthar now lapsed to the State.	200	1,00,000	
6	The Sengar Rājā of Mau.	700	1,00,000	

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
7	The Rājā of Sirguja ...	700	1,00,000	
8	The Chandel Rājā of Bardī and Agori.	700	1,00,000	
9	The Rājā of Chang ...	500	60,000	
10	The Gaharwār Rājā of Kantit.	989	6,00,000	
	Land included into the Imperial territories.			
1	Arail *pargana* ...	484	70,000	
2	Khairāgarh ...	750	6,00,000	
3	Chanarh ...	1,400	30,00,000	
4	Bijaigiri ...	350	1,00,000	
	Territories seized by the Bundelās.			
1	Maihar ...	700	1,00,000	
2	Badā Kotar ...	700	2,00,000	
3	Baisan ...	350	2,00,000	
4	Barmain and Kothī ...	300	2,00,000	
5	Amawa and Kakreri ...	100	15,000	
	TOTAL ...	...	7,15,000	

Lands in direct possession of the State and distributed among Rānīs, Paipakhāris or other minor landholders.

No.	Name of original owner.	Number of villages.	Jama or value of the villages.	Remarks.
1	The *parganas* of—			
	(*a*) Rahath ...	...	...	
	(*b*) Ghughari ...	...	...	
	(*c*) Bhagdeora ...	2,400	5,00,000	
	(*d*) Kharamsera ...	...	...	
2	Chowkara ...	240	50,000	
3	Bāndhogarh ...	2,000	70,000	
4	Teonthar belonging to Pardawān.	240	70,000	
5	Kothī ...	240	75,000	
6	Hatipathrahat (now portions of the Raghurājnagar *pargana*).	175	70,000	
7	Naugawān, Bhowarī, Semari.	42	10,000	
8	Dihi, Ramanai ...	434	1,00,000	
	TOTAL ...	6,011	9,45,000	

APPENDIX E.

Political Officers of the Baghelkhand Agency.

(An account has been given where possible.)

1857-62 **Colonel Willoughby Osborne, S. C.,** was temporarily appointed British Agent in 1857 to assist the Mahārājā of Rewah in his government and was withdrawn in 1862 at the Mahārājā's request.

1871 **Captain G. R. Goodfellow.**

1871-72 **Colonel (Sir) Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford** (Bart), son of Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, born July 27th 1836, educated at Malborough; entered Madras Army, 1854; served in Persian campaign, 1856; Mutiny, 1857-9, commanded Central India Horse, 1800; Political Agent, Jaipur, 1870; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, 1871; Political Agent, Bharatpur, 1873; General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity, 1874; attended H. R. H. Prince of Wales, 1875-6; Agent to the Governor-General, Rājputāna, 1878; accompanied Duke of Clarence, 1889-90; K. C. B., 1890, A. D. C. to the Queen; Chief Commissioner Metropolitan Police, 1890-03; K. C. S. I., 1895; G. C. B., 1997; G. C. V. O., 1902; extra equerry to King, 1902; Baronet, 1902.

1872-77
1877-78 **Colonel Patric Wilson Bannerman, I. A.,** Ensign, Bombay Army, June, 1852; Assistant to the Superintendent, Nīmach, July, 1859; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, Deputy Bhīl Agent and Political Assistant, Mānpur, 1865; also Bhīl Agent and Commandant, Mālwā Bhīl Corps; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, 1871; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1880; Resident Eastern States Rājputāna, 1881; Resident at Gwalior, 1882; acted as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1883-84; and again in 1887; reverted to Military Department, 1888; to U. S. List, 1890.

1878-79 **Major Fredrick Henry Maitland** (afterwards Lord, Lauderdale), **S. C.**, joined service, 1861; Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhand and Bhopāl, 1869-72; Political Assistant, Bundelkhand and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, 1872; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, 1873; Political Agent and Superintendent of Charkhārī State, 1874; Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1876-78; Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1878; Political Agent and Superintendent of Charkhārī State, 1880; retired, 1885.

1879-81 **Major General James Caven Berkeley, C. I. E., I. S. C.,** First Commission Madras Infantry, 1857; Assistant to the Agent Governor-General in Central India also as Boundary Settlement Officer, Deputy Opium Agent in Mālwā, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity, 1862; Political Agent Hāraoti and Tonk, 1873; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1879; Political Agent, Jacobābād, 1882; Resident, Gwalior, 1883; on special duty, Kāshmir, 1884; Political Agent, Bundelkhand, 1884; Resident Nepāl, 1885; Resident and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, 1886; reverted to Military Department, 1887; to U. S. List, 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norton Charles Martelli, S. C., joined service, 1864; Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, 1872; Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Rājputāna, 1874; special duty at Alwar, 1877; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1881, 1882, 1886-87; Superintendent for the control of Moghias, 1883; Political Agent in Bhopāwar, 1885; Political Agent, Bharatpur, 1886; Dholpur, 1887-93; Resident at Jaipur and at Gwalior, 1893; Resident at Baroda, 1895; retired. 1881, 1882, 1886-87

Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr.—Born November 29th, 1846; entered the army, 1864; served in the Abyssinian expedition; Boundary Settlement Officer in the Mālwā and Bhīl country; Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1870; Political Agent at Jodhpur, 1878-79; in Baghelkhand and Superintendent, Rewah State, 1881; Resident at Gwalior, 1888; in Kāshmir, 1892; Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1894; Resident at Hyderābād, 1900; K. C. S. I., 1903; Member of the Council of India, 1905. 1882-88

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I. A., C. I. E., joined service, 1873; Attaché Foreign Office in connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1876; Assistant to Resident at Hyderābād, 1878; to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, 1879-84; Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopāl, 1884; Superintendent for control of Moghias, 1885; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1887, and again, 1891; Political Agent, Bhopāwar, 1889; Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1891; Political Resident, Persian Gulf, 1897; Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1901; Resident at Baroda, 1901. 1887, 91

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson.—Born June 24th, 1847; son of Colonel J. S. Robertson; educated at Cheltenham Bonn and Radley; entered the army, 1865, and civil employment in Madras, 1869; served as Political Officer in Rājputāna; First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, 1881; Political Agent in Bhopāwar and in Bundelkhand, 1885; First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderābād, 1887; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1888; Resident at Gwalior, 1894; Resident in Mysore, 1896; C. S. I., 1899; K, C. S. I., 1903; retired. 1888-94

Colonel Henry Alexander Vincent, I. A.—First Commission, 1866; served in the Central India Horse; President Council of Regency, Rāmpur; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah State, 1894; Political Agent, Bikāner, 1897; Resident, Bikāner, 1897; retired, 1901. 1894-96

Major Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, C. I. E., I. A.—First Commission, 1882; served as Assistant Political Agent, Bānswāra, 1886; Assistant General Superintendent Thagi and Dacoity, and Superintendent for control of Moghias; Political Agent, Hāraoti, 1885; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, 1896; Resident, Mewār, 1900; C. I. E., 1901; Resident at Gwalior, 1907. 1896-1900

Major Robert Bruce Berkeley, I. A.—First Commission in military employ till 1896, when he was appointed Political Assistant, Rājputāna, 1900

2nd Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistān, 1898; Political Agent in Baghelkhand, 1900; Political Agent in Kotah and Jhālawār, 1900; Political Agent in Hāraoti and Tonk, 1905.

1900-04 **Major Steuart Farquharson Bayley, I. A.**—First Commission, 1884; Political Assistant, 1892; Political Agent, Bikāner, 1899; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, 1900; First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1904; on special duty in Central India, 1905; Political Agent in Bhopāl, 1906.

1904-07 **Major William Martin Cubitt, I. A.**—First Commission, 1884; joined the Political Department, 1888; Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thāl Chotiali, 1899; Political Agent, Mālwā, 1899; on Deputation as Superintendent of Dholpur State, 1903; Political Agent, Hāraoti and Tonk, 1904; Political Agent, Baghelkhand, 1904.

1907 **Mr. Leonard William Reynolds, I. C. S.**, joined service, 1898, as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, 1902, and on special duty in connection with the Coronation Darbār at Delhi; held charge of the Central India Gazetteer Office in addition, 1903; First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1905; Political Agent in Baghelkhand, 1907. On special duty at Datiā, 1907.

1907 **Major Charles Frederick Minchin, D. S. O., I. A.**, joined the service, 10th May, 1882; Political Agent in Zhob, 1897; in Bikāner, 1902-03; H. B. M.'s Consul General and Agent to the Governor-General, Khorāsān and Seistān, 1904; on special duty in connection with the District Gazetteer of Baluchistān, from 18th March, 1906; Political Agent in Baghelkhand, 1907.

TABLE I. *Rewah State.*

TEMPERATURE.

Year.	Station	Height of observatory above sea-level.	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE. January. Mean.	January. ° Divisional range.	May. Mean.	May. ° Divisional range.	July. Mean.	July. ° Divisional range.	November. Mean.	November. ° Divisional range.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1893			59·6	...	89 7	...	81·7	...	67·9	...	
1894			63·1	...	94·1	...	81·3	...	67 5	...	
1895			62·5	...	95·4	...	83·7	...	71·6	...	
1896			61·2	...	96·5	...	83·7	...	72·7	...	
1897	Rewah		64·7	...	96·2	...	80·1	...	69·0	...	
1898	Town.		61·1	...	93 4	...	82 05	...	69 9	...	
1899			57·4	...	93·4	...	80·0	...	70·7	...	
1900			62·2	...	92·6	...	83·7	...	69·1	...	
1901			59·0	...	93·8	...	87·1	...	69·7	...	
1902			63·7	...	94·4	...	83·6	...	67 1	...	
1903											
1904											
1905											
1906											
1907											
1908											
1909											
1910											
1911											
1912											
1913											
1914											
1915											
1916											
1917											
1918											
1919											
1920											

* Average difference between maximum and minimum of each day.

Rewah State.

TABLE II.

RAINFALL.

YEAR.	Average total for State.	TAHSIL.							REMARKS.
		Huzūr Tahsil.	Teonthar.	Raghurājnagar.	Mauganj.	Bardī.	Rāmnagar.	Sohāgpur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890-91	54·19	57·69	44·47	53·48	...	...	60·82	54·51	
1891-92	43 07	47·30	40·60	48·52	...	51·30	40 91	29 82	
1892-93	43·78	44 92	37·51	46·39	...	42·33	44·89	46 63	
1893-94	56·81	51·46	54·91	63.58	...	58·82	68·22	43·87	
1894-95	63·95	58 06	63·49	64 08	...	55 31	74·95	67 85	
1895-96	40 21	41·12	36·29	45·46	...	41·43	34 61	42·37	
1896-97	30 24	27·97	17·33	28·62	...	19 92	42·17	45·47	
1897-98	42 97	50 58	34·38	41·25	...	39·15	45 28	47·16	
1898-99	53 06	64·54	48·12	58 37	...	47·50	55·64	44· 2	
1899-00	27 38	23 66	34·61	26·56	...	34.04	29·34	25 11	
Average for 10 years...	45 46	46 74	41·17	47·63	...	42·97	48 78	47 69	
1900-01	45 98	41 81	37·23	42 89	...	46·23	44·46	63·25	
1901-02	58·33	59 11	70 74	42·74	...	49 21	55·74	72·44	
1902-03	71 75	33 41	38·81	35·59	...	43 18	40·46	59 03	
1903-04	35·50	32 57	41·54	24·41	...	37·46	36·35	40·72	
1904-05	26·34	26·45	23·01	41·57	...	17 65	24·06	25·54	
1905-06	37 47	35·20	41·88	30·64	37·14	48·06	32·33	37·07	
1906-07									
1907-08									
1908-09									
1909-10									
Average for 10 years...									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16									
1916-17									
1917-18									
1918-19									
1919-20									
Average for 10 years...									

TABLE III.

Rewah State.

Distribution of Population, 1901.

Serial Number.	Administrative Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.	Total Population.			Urban Population			Density per square mile of rural area.
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Huzūr Tahsīl...	1,201	2	975	316,139	156,616	159,523	29,630	15,069	14,561	239
2	Teonthar ...	816	...	505	105,154	52,627	52,527	...	...	...	129
3	Raghurājnagar,	977	1	487	144,312	71,245	73,067	7,027	3,649	3,378	140
4	Mauganj ...	784	...	609	99,534	49,423	50,111	...	...	...	127
5	Bardī ...	2,912	...	848	198,921	99,527	99,394	...	...	...	68
6	Rāmnagar ...	2,775	...	949	221,980	109,248	112,732	...	...	...	80
7	Sohāgpur ...	3,535	1	1,192	241,345	120,691	120,654	5,381	2,925	2,456	67
	Total ...	13,000	4	(a) 5,565	1,327,385	659,377	668,008	42,038	21,643	20,395	199

(a) Since the Census of 1901, 831 new villages have been brought on the Register.

Rewah State.

TABLE IV.

General Statistics of Population.

Particulars.	1901			1891			1881		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Religion ...	1,327,385	659,377	668,008	1,508,943	758,638	750,305	1,305,124	654,182	650,942
Hindus ...	1,013,350	506,292	507,058	1,165,604	583,142	582,462	971,788	494,510	477,278
Jains ...	529	284	245	305	157	148	86	44	42
Musalmãns,	32,918	16,759	16,159	36,591	18,706	17,885	31,107	15,619	15,488
Christians,	61	33	28	5	4	1	28	17	11
Animists ...	280,502	135,990	144,512	306,411	156,614	149,797	302,107	143,987	158,120
Others ...	25	19	6	27	15	12	8	5	3
Civil Condition—									
Unmarried,	520,260	288,700	231,560						
Married ...	629,661	307,377	322,284						
Widowed,	177,464	63,300	114,164						
Education—									
Literate ...	35,946	30,599	5,347						
Illiterate ...	1,291,439	628,778	662,661						
Language—									
Baghelī ...	1,251,155	616,470	634,685						
Hindī ...	51,490	29,206	22,284						
Bundelkhandī...	21,701	11,920	9,781						
Urdu ...	1,245	845	400						
Others ...	1,794	936	858						

TABLE V.

Rewah State.

VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				REMARKS.
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Rate 1,000.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

TABLE VI.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSES.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM										REMARKS.
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Accidental deaths.			Other diseases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Rewah State.

TABLE VII.

Agricultural Stock.

Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs with two bullocks.	Carts.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.		Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

TABLE VIII—*(Continued)*. *Rewah State.*

LEADING STATISTICS.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.			Area in Acres.			Number of Towns.		
	Total.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	Total.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	Total.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Normal year,	13,000	3,700	9,300	8,320,000	2,323,100	5,996,900	4	3	1
1902-03	13,000	3,628	9,372	8,320,000	2,323,122	5,996,878	4	3	1
1903-04									
1904-05									
1905-06									
1906-07									
1907-08									
1908-09									
1909-10									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16									
1916-17									
1917-18									
1918-19									
1919-20									

Rewah State. TABLE

LEADING

YEAR.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.			POPULATION.			CULTIVATED AREA.					
							TOTAL.			IRRIGATED.		
	TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.	TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jāgīr.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Normal year ...	* 6,396	1,799	4,597	1327385			1794100			1,900		
1902-03	6,396	1,799	4,597	1,327,385			1,794,065			1,967		
1903-04												
1904-05												
1905-06												
1906-07												
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												
1918-19												
1919-20												

* Since the Census of 1901, 831 new villages have been brought on the Register.

STATISTICS.

REVENUE.						REMARKS.
TOTAL.			INCOME DERIVED FROM LAND.			
TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jagir.	TOTAL.	Khālsā.	Jagir.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
53,52,700	29,08,500	24,44,200	38,01,200	13,57,000	24,44,200	
53,52,703	29,08,507	24,44,196	38,01,189	13,56,993	24,44,196	

Rewah State. APPENDIX TO TABLE VIII.

Leading Statistics for a Normal Year.

Name of Pargana or Tahsil.	Area in		Number of		Population, 1901.	Cultivated Area.		Revenue.	
	Square Miles.	Acres.	Towns.	Villages.		Total.	Irrigated.	Total.	* Income derived from land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Huzur Tahsil ...	1,201	768,600	2	1,058	316,139	449,800	1,000	12,99,700	11,47,000
Khālsā ...	501	310,600	2	268	...	...	...	4,39,500	2,86,800
Jāgīr ...	700	458,000	..	790	...	...	...	8,60,200	8,60,200
Teonthar ...	816	522,200	...	579	105,154	197,400	200	6,76,000	6,00,900
Khālsā ...	616	386,900	...	330	...	...	...	4,04,600	3,29,500
Jāgīr ...	200	135,300	...	249	...	...	...	2,71,400	2,71,400
Raghu-rajnagar,	97	625,300	1	776	144,312	261,900	200	7,87,600	5,87,000
Khālsā ...	577	392,700	1	234	...	...	...	3,72,200	2,51,600
Jāgīr ...	400	232,600	...	542	...	...	...	3,35,400	3,35,400
Mauganj ...	784	501,800	...	598	99,534	163,800	100	5,30,400	5,17,000
Khālsā ...	384	233,800	...	216	...	...	...	2,25,800	2,12,400
Jāgīr ...	400	268,000	...	382	...	...	...	3,04,600	3,04,600
Bardi ...	2,912	1,863,700	...	973	198,921	311,800	100	4,44,200	3,39,000
Khālsā ...	412	264,000	...	406	...	...	...	2,68,400	1,63,200
Jāgīr ...	2 500	1,599,700	...	567	...	...	...	1,75,800	1,75,800
Ramnagar,	2,775	1,776,000	...	1,220	221,980	234,800	100	4,28,200	3,87,100
Khālsā ...	1,175	733,000	...	343	...	...	...	1,27,400	86,300
Jāgīr ...	1,600	1,043,000	...	877	...	...	...	3,00,800	3,00,800
Sohagpur,	3,535	2,262,400	1	1,192	241,345	174,500	200	12,66,600	2,23,200
Khālsā ...	35	2,100	...	2	...	...	...	10,70,600	27,200
Jāgīr ...	3,500	2,260,300	1	1,190	...	...	...	1,96,000	1,96,000
Total ...	13,000	8,320,000	4	(a 6,396	1,327,385	1,794,000	1,900	53,52,700	38,01,200
Khālsā ...	3,700	2,323,100	3	1,799	...	...	...	29,08,500	13 57,000
Jāgīr ...	9,300	5,996,900	1	4,597	...	...	...	24,44,200	24,44,200

(*a*)—Since the Census of 1901, 831 new villages have been brought upon the Register.

* The *jāgīr* figures in this table deal with the grants called *pawaiya* only.

TABLE IX.

Rewah State.

Statistics of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Year.	Total area of the State in acres.	Uncultivated.				Cultivated.					Area under double-crop.	Area under mixed crop.
		Total.	Forest.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Irrigated.			Dry.		
							Bāndhs and Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Normal year ..	8,320,000	*6,526,000*	2,964,200	824,200	2,737,600	*1,794,000*	1,900	..	*1,900*	1,792,100	59,600	132,600
1901-02	8,320,000	*5,773,376*	..	2,036,140	3,737,236	*2,546,624*	4,792	1,150	*5,942*	2,540,682	..	..
1902-03	8,320,000	*6,525,935*	2,964,275	824,202	2,737,458	*1,794,065*	1,967	..	*1,967*	1,792,098	59,631	132,634
1903-04												
1904-05												
1905-06												
1906-07												
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												
1918-19												
1919-20												

Rewah State.

APPENDIX A TO TABLE IX.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION FOR A NORMAL YEAR.

Name of Tahsīl.	Total area in acres.	Uncultivated Area in Acres.				Cultivated Area in Acres.				Area under double crop.	Area under mixed crop.
		Total.	Forest.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Irrigated.		Dry.		
							Wells.	Bāndhs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Huzūr Tahsīl ..	768,600	*318,800*	81,400	106,200	131,200	*449,800*	..	1,000	448,800	31,100	..
Teonthar ..	522,200	*324,800*	128,100	116,800	79,900	*197,400*	..	200	197,200	26,600	..
Rajhurājnagar ..	625,300	*363,400*	102,800	113,600	147,000	*261,900*	..	200	261,700	..	23,600
Mauganj ..	501,800	*338,000*	116,900	127,000	94,100	*163,800*	..	100	163,700	..	27,500
Bardī ..	1,863700	*1,551,900*	829,600	121,000	601,300	*311,800*	..	100	311,700	1,000	76,400
Rāmnagar ..	1,776000	*1,541,200*	761,900	46,600	732,700	*234,800*	..	100	234,700	..	3,000
Sohāgpur ..	2262400	*2,087,900*	943,500	193,000	951,400	*174,500*	..	200	174,300	900	2,100
TOTAL ..	8,320,000	6,526000	2964,200	824,200	2,737,600	1794,000	..	1,900	1792,100	59,600	132,600

APPENDIX B TO TABLE IX. *Rewah State.*

LIST OF TANKS, WELLS, BAORIS, &c., EXISTING IN THE REWAH STATE (1907).

Administrative Units and Ilākas.	Area in Bīgha.	Number of villages.	Number of					Name of conspicuous tanks and their constructors.
			Tanks.	Wells.	Bāorīs.	Orhīs.	Others.	
1 Huzūr Tahsīl ...	1,488,706	986	1192	8015	21	...	20 Springs.	The following are the conspicuous tanks in this *tahsīl* :— 1. The big tank at Govindgarh, constructed by the late Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh in Samvat 1910. This is the largest in the whole State with a fine palace and picturesque temples at its bank. 2. Rūpsāgar at Makundpur, constructed by Rūpavatī Rānī. 3. Malakpur Talāb at Mangawān, constructed by Malkāpatī Rānī. 4. At Sirmaur, constructed by some Rānī of the Baghel Rājās. 5. Rānī Talāb at Rewah Town, constructed by a Rānī of Rewah, belonging to the Mainpuri family.
2 Teonthar ...	1,011,056	586	500	1460	10	...	...	The only conspicuous tank in this *tahsīl* is the one at Ghumān, constructed by Thākur Ajayapāl Singh, 400 years ago.
3 Raghurājnagar...	1210542	549	445	3383	41	14	...	The following are the conspicuous tanks :— 1. At Simaria, constructed by the Thākur Sawāi Lāl Jagmohan Singh; *pakka ghāts* with temples built on its banks. 2. At Hardua, constructed by Jagannāth Hathia Farāsh, a sub-caste of

Administrative Units and Ilākas.	Area in Bīgha.	Number of villages.	Number of: Tanks.	Wells.	Bāorīs.	Orhīs.	Others.	Name of conspicuous tanks and their constructors.
								Sarwaria Brāhmans, in Samvat 1882. All the four sides have *pakka ghāts*. 3. At Mowhāra, constructed by Jagannāth Hathia Farāsh in Samvat 1887. 4. At Bāra, constructed by Benī Mādhava Hathia Farāsh in Samvat 1890. 5. Victor Tank at Karhi on the Satna-Bela road, constructed by the Rewah Darbār as a monument to Prince Albert Victor. 6. Jagatdev Talāb, constructed by Pānde Jagatdev of Rewah Town in Samvat 867 A.D., when the town of Satna was founded. 7. At Amarpātan, constructed by Pikhu Rām and Maniār Rām, Sanādhya Brāhmans.
4 Mauganj ...	941407	867	453	3230	3	51	...	The following tanks are conspicuous:— 1. Rānī Talāb at Ganj, constructed by the Chauhānin Rānī, wife of Durga Shāh, the Sengar Rājā of Mau. 2. Khatkhariha, constructed by the Bhars, some 45 generations ago. This tank is at Deo Talāb. 3. Sagara at Deo Talāb, constructed by Amān Singh Sengar of Lour, some 100 years ago. 4. Tarai Tala at Intaura, constructed by Thākur Shiva-datta Singh, Sengar, some 512 years ago.

APPENDIX B TO TABLE IX—*(Continued)*. *Rewah State.*

Administrative Units and Ilākas.	Area in Bīgha.	Number of villages.	Number of: Tanks.	Wells.	Bāorīs.	Orhīs.	Others.	Name of conspicuous tanks and their constructors.
								5. KalandarTāl atCharaiya, constructed by Kalandar Rām, Pāthak of Charaiya, some 60 years ago. 6. Machmatha Talāb at Dubia, constructed by Dubgiri Gosāin, of Dubia.
5 Bardī ...	3608084	892	400	2435	...	...	...	There are no conspicuous tanks with *pakka ghāts* in this *tahsīl*.
6 Rāmnagar ...	3438316	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1 *Ilāka* Rāmnagar	...	94	67	484	7	...	...	
2 „ Baraundha	...	19	57	142	4	...	...	
3 „ Jobi ...	...	8	29	25	1	...	...	
4 „ Amarpur...	...	9	37	75	...	...	...	
5 „ Mānpur ...	...	150	390	474	12	...	8	
6 „ Gangaur...	...	75	252	435	24	...	38	
7 „ Pathroula,	...	76	70	505	1	...	...	
8 „ Itwān ...	...	40	17	136	1	...	...	
9 „ Gorsari ...	...	16	7	29	2	...	...	
10 „ Pathrehi...	...	33	29	159	1	...	...	
11 „ Kunwa ...	...	39	27	85	...	...	5	
12 „ Khannandhi	...	50	26	70	...	...	31	
13 „ Karuwa ...	...	26	62	54	3	...	5	
14 „ Marwās ...	...	111	20	126	...	...	25	
15 „ Beohāri ...	...	66	180	465	2	...	15	
16 „ Budwa ...	...	25	11	...	...	...	...	
17 „ Sariya ...	...	10	10	17	...	...	...	
18 „ Chachai ...	...	15	10	25	...	...	...	
19 „ Deorājnagar	...	65	51	579	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	...	926	1352	3885	58	...	128	

Rewah State. APPENDIX B TO TABLE IX—(*Concluded*).

Administrative Units and Ilākas.	Area in Bīgha.	Number of villages.	Number of Tanks.	Wells.	Bāorīs.	Orhīs.	Others.	Name of conspicuous tanks and their constructors.
7 Sohāgpur ...	4,380,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilāka Chandia ...	...	255	72	247	12	1	4	
" Singhwāra...	...	154	33	108	...	...	20	
" Sohāgpur ...	...	358	1461*	1825	27	5	15	* Most of these tanks get dried up in dry seasons. The following are the conspicuous tanks:— 1. Rānī Tāl at Sohāgpur, constructed some 300 years ago. 2. Rājha Tāl at Sinhāpur, constructed by Rājā Hemrāj Rāj Singh. 3. Mohan Tāl, constructed by Mohan R ā m, a Ṣanādhya Brāhman of Amarpātan, Raghurājnagar *tahsīl*.
Ilāka Jaitpur ...	...	98	160	137	1	...	11	
" Rasmohni ...	...	14	13	16	...	...	...	
" Kothī ...	...	96	363	131	3	5	2	Out of the tanks in this *ilāka*, tank constructed by the *ilākādār* Jawāhir Singh, some 20 years ago, is conspicuous.
" Nigwāni ...	...	33	124	13	...	...	...	
" Munda ...	...	13	56	132	...	5	6	
" Manaura ...	...	41	91	132	...	4	6	
" Khairha ...	...	90	105	64	5	...	1	
" Dharhār ...	...	128	49	28	...	...	12	
" Girāri ...	...	30	10	8	...	...	...	
" Amarkantak	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	
TOTAL ...	...	1311	2541	2842	49	20	78	

TABLE X—(*Continued*). *Rewah State.*

AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Total of both crops.	Kharif Crops.						
		Total.	Paddy.	Samān.	Makka.	Kākun.	Bājra.	Kodon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Normal year ...	1,854,000	1175000	390,300	2,3800	45,300	300	11,000	421,100
1902-03	1,853,713	1174836	390,269	23,807	45,331	297	11,014	421,154
1903-04								
1904-05								
1905-06								
1906-07								
1907-08								
1908-09								
1909-10								
1910-11								
1911-12								
1912-13								
1913-14								
1914-15								
1915-16								
1916-17								
1917-18								
1918-19								
1919-20								

AREA IN ACRES

YEAR.	Kharif Crops.								
	Urad.	Mūng.	Cotton.	Til.	Kutkī.	Mejhri.	Junarī or Jowār.	Arhar.	Miscellaneous.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Normal year ...	53,900	3,200	44,300	72,500	4,100	29,300	56,600	15,800	4,000
1902-03	53,915	3,115	44,306	72,505	4,083	29,278	56,604	15,761	3,357
1903-04									
1904-05									
1905-06									
1906-07									
1907-08									
1908-09									
1909-10									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16									
1916-17									
1917-18									
1918-19									
1919-20									

X—(*Concluded*). *Rewah State.*

UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS.

RABI CROPS.										
TOTAL.	Wheat.	Ber-ree.	Gram.	Matra.	Masūr.	Arsi.	Sarson.	Rai.	Barley.	Miscellaneous.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
679,000	186,800	6,300	157,800	49,300	60,500	92,300	100	1,900	121,800	2,000
678,877	186,830	6,295	157,782	49,363	60,503	92,297	130	1,901	121,789	1,987

AREA IN BIGHAS UNDER PRINCIPAL

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Total of Kharif crops in acres.	Total of Kharif crops in Bighas.	KHARIF						
				Paddy.	Sāmān.	Makka.	Kakun.	Bājra.	Kodaili.	Kodon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Huzūr Tahsīl	252,394	488,635	135,526	1,665	3,195	...	...	...	278,503
2	Teonthar ...	134,368	260,136	113,769	584	474	118	20,951	...	43,030
3	Raghurāj-nagar ...	133,545	258,543	54,139	5,535	...	397	323	2,714	83,432
4	Mauganj ...	112,689	218,165	123,479	27	1,430	...	49	...	47,890
5	Bardī ...	222,484	430,730	124,426	37,816	52,342	...	...	...	132,923
6	Rāmnagar ...	181,800	351,964	98,587	216	12,674	...	...	...	145,466
7	Sohāgpur ...	137,556	266,309	105,634	247	17,646	60	...	...	84,111
	TOTAL in Bighas...	1,174 831	2,274482	755,560	46,090	87,761	575	21,323	2,714	815,355
	Total in acres ...		...	390,269	23807	45331	297	11,014	1,402	421,154

NOTE.—Figures are given in *bighas* as they are more useful to State officials.

TABLE X—(*Continued*). *Rewah State.*

CROPS FOR A NORMAL YEAR.

CROPS.

Urad.	Mūng.	Mothi.	Barbata.	Cotton.	Til.	Mejhri.	Kutki.	Junari or Jowār.	Arhar.	San.	Miscellaneous.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16,389	...	...	...	34,513	14,446	1,864	...	...	...	...	2,534
2,440	888	615	...	15,260	1,567	580	...	53,761	6,094	...	5
15,986	5,162	...	...	29,440	19,060	394	...	40,986	667	300	8
7,989	58	...	...	1,139	4,6.9	8,280	...	10,658	12,541	...	6
25,212	...	...	...	3,456	31,249	11,560	...	1,736	10,009	...	1
21,137	...	...	298	1,567	45,693	15,831	7,904	1,523	1,066	...	2
15,226	...	...	1	402	23,735	18,173	...	921	136	15	2
104,379	6,108	615	299	85,777	140,369	56,682	7,904	109,585	30,513	315	2,558
53,915	3,155	318	154	44,306	72,505	29,278	4,083	56,604	15,761	162	1,321

One *bigha* equals about 2,500 square yards, or 1 acre=1·93 *bigha*.

AREA IN BIGHAS UNDER PRINCIPAL

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsīl.	Total of Rabi crops in acres.	Total of Rabi crops in Bighas.	RABI					
				Wheat.	Ber-ree.	Gram.	Matra.	Masūri.	Arsi.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Huzūr Tahsīl	228,377	442,138	127,181	...	86,116	37,181	54,904	74,512
2	Teonthar ...	89,955	174,152	29,685	11,692	65,632	13,964	12,207	22,338
3	Raghurāj-nagar ...	128,387	248,558	59,897	...	44,456	31,049	23,428	37,152
4	Mauganj ...	51,102	98,933	30,481	490	19,636	6,531	10,127	20,304
5	Bardī ...	90,310	174,841	58,478	...	36,856	2,561	2,255	13,479
6	Rāmnagar...	52,990	102,588	32,676	5	25,390	1,111	6,420	5,334
7	Sohāgpur ...	37,756	73,095	23,306	...	27,378	3,171	7,792	5,568
	TOTAL in Bighas...	678,877	1314,305	361,704	12,187	305,464	95,568	117,133	178,687
	Total in Acres...		678,877	186,830	6,295	157,782	49363	60,503	92,297

TABLE X—(*Concluded*). *Rewah State.*

CROPS FOR A NORMAL YEAR.

Crops.										Total of both crops in acres.
Sarson.	Rai.	Raindi (Castor).	Pān (Betel).	Posta.	Ukh (Sugarcane).	Tobacco.	Haldi.	Kachhwāra.	Barley.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	...	...	346	...	110	...	55	1,558	60,175	480,771
...	277	167	...	246	...	17	...	3	17,924	224,323
39	35	...	1	...	...	150	...	252	52,099	261,932
80	...	...	...	6	10	8	...	105	11,155	163,791
92	10	...	...	37	49	...	...	65	60,959	312,794
...	575	...	...	...	179	...	6	122	30,770	234,790
41	2,783	...	...	...	340	...	...	14	2,702	175,312
252	3,680	167	347	289	688	175	61	27,119	235,784	...
130	1,901	86	179	149	355	91	32	1,095	121,789	1853713

Rewah State.

TABLE XI.

STATISTICS OF FACTORY INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Ginning Factories. Number of Factories.	Ginning Factories. Number of Gins.	Ginning Factories. Number of Hands employed.	Ginning Factories. Rates of wages.	Ginning Factories. Outturn.	Presses. Number of Factories.	Presses. Number of Presses.	Presses. Number of Hands employed.	Presses. Outturn in bales.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

TABLE XII.

Rewah State

Quantity of Minerals Produced in

Year.	Coal.	Corundum.	Limestone.								
	Tons.	Mds.	Cub. ft.								
1891	69,741	...	...								
1901–02	164,362	3,496	646,228								
1902–03	171,538	602	1,448,374								
1903–04	193,277	168	646,228								
1904–05	...	...	...								
1905–06	157,701	1,428	1,791,500								
1906–07											
1907–08											
1908–09											
1909–10											
1910–11											
1911–12											
1912–13											
1913–14											
1914–15											
1915–16											
1916–17											
1917–18											
1918–19											
1919–20											

TABLE XIII.

PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD GRAINS.

YEAR.	SEERS PER RUPEE.												
	Junari or Jowār.	Wheat.	Matra.	Gram.	Mūng.	Urad.	Masūri.	Bājra (coarse rice).	Rice.	Beri (gram & wheat mixed).	Kodon.	Barley.	Arhar Jowar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1881-90	...	20	...	22	...	...	...	20¼	16¼	...	29	...	...
1891-00	25	12	22	18¼	16	15	16	...	11¾	...	20	23	18
1901-02	19	13	24	19	12	13	15¾	...	11	...	13¾	21	20
1902-03	20	16	18	21	13½	14¾	17	...	14	...	16	28	21¾
1903-04	29	18½	27½	21	13	16½	20	23¾	15¼	25	23½	28	18½
1904-05	24	18	22	19	16¾	18	18½	18	13¼	19	17½	25½	19
1905-06	18	13¾	15¾	15	11¾	12¾	15	12¾	9¾	15	16¼	19	14
1906-07													
1907-08													
1908 09													
1909-10													
1910-11													
1911-12													
1912-13													
1913-14													
1914-15													
1915-16													
1916-17													
1917-18													
1918-19													
1919-20													

TABLE XIV—(*Continued*). *Rewah State.*

WAGES.

YEAR.	DAILY WAGES FOR								
	SKILLED LABOUR.								
	Masons.	Stone carvers.	Carpenters.	Joiners.	Blacksmiths.	Gold and silver-smiths.	Painters.	Tailors with machines.	Shoe-makers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	As.	As.	As.	As	As.	As.	As.	A. R.	As.
1880 ...	3- 5	3- 5	3-5	3-5	3-5	4-5	4-4	...	4
1890 ...	4- 8	6- 8	4-8	4-8	4-8	4-6	4-6	12	4 5
1900 ...	4- 8	6-10	4-8	4-8	4-8	4 8	4-8	12-1	4-5
1901 ...	4- 8	6-10	4-3	4 8	4-8	4-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1902 ...	6-10	8-12	4-8	4-8	4-8	6-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1903 ...	6-10	8-12	4-8	4-8	4-8	6-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1904 ...	6-10	8-12	4-8	4 8	4-8	6-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1905 ...	6-10	8-12	4-8	4-8	4-8	6-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1906 ...	6-10	8-12	4-8	4-8	4-8	6-8	4-8	12-1	4-6
1907 ...									
1908 ...									
1909 ...									
1910 ...									
1911 ...									
1912 ...									
1913 ...									
1914 ...									
1915 ...									
1916 ...									
1917 ...									
1918 ...									
1919 ...									
1920 ...									

TABLE XIV—(*Concluded*).

WAGES.

YEAR.	DAILY WAGES FOR										
	UNSKILLED LABOUR.								CART HIRE.		
	Chamārs.	Beldārs.	Doli-bearers.	Common Beldārs or coolies.	Females and children Beldārs.	Kahār.	Kumhārs.	Agricultural labourers.	Bullock carts.	Ikkas.	Pony carriages drawn by two ponies.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	A. R.	A. R.	Re. A. P.
1880	2-2½	2-2½	2-2½	2	1-1½	2½	2½	1½-2	8		
1890	2½-3	3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2½-3	2½-3	1½-2	8	12-1	...
1900	2½-3	3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2½-3	2½-3	1½-2	10	12-1	1/1/6-1/9/6
1901	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	10	1	1/1/6-1/9/6
1902	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	12	1	1/1/6-1/9/6
1903	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	12	1½	1/1/6-1/9/6
1904	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	12-1	1½	1/1/6-1/9/6
1905	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	12-1	1½	1/1/6-1/9/6
1906	2½-3	2½-3	4	2-2½	1-1½	2-2½	2-2½	1½-2	12-1	1½	1/1/6-1/9/6
1907										1½	1/1/6-1/9/6
1908											
1909											
1910											
1911											
1912											
1913											
1914											
1915											
1916											
1917											
1918											
1919											
1920											

N. B.—The wages are the same almost everywhere in the State.

TABLE XV.

Rewah State.

Roads.

Year.	Mileage.			Metalled Roads Constructed and Maintained by			Remarks.
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	Government.	State.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1902-03 ...	144¼	288	432¼	...	State.	...	

LEGISLATION AND

Civil Justice—Courts

YEAR.		SUBORDINATE COURTS.				SMALL CAUSE COURTS.				DISTRICT	
		Suits for money and movable property.	Title and other suits.	Rent suits.	TOTAL.	Suits for money and movable property.	Title and other suits.	Rent suits.	TOTAL.	Suits for money and movable property.	Title and other suits.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881-90	...	2,986	...	624	3,610	...	...	...	...	27	...
1891-00	...	2,121	...	989	3,110	...	...	...	...	13	...
1901-02	...	1,903	...	545	2,448	...	...	...	...	17	...
1902-03	...	2,033	...	571	2,604	...	...	...	...	17	...
1903-04	...	1,902	...	457	2,359	...	...	...	...	7	...
1904-05	...	2,070	...	...	2,070	...	...	...	...	18	...
1905-06	...	2,232	...	...	2,232	...	...	...	...	5	...
1906-07	...										
1907-08	...										
1908-09	...										
1909-10	...										
1910-11	...										
1911-12	...										
1912-13	...										
1913-14	...										
1914-15	...										
1915-16	...										
1916-17	...										
1917-18	...										
1918-19	...										
1919-20	...										

and Suits instituted.

COURTS.		HIGH COURT.				
Rent suits.	TOTAL.	Suits for money and movable property.	Title and other suits.	Rent suits.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	27					
20	33					
22	39					
46	63					
43	50					
...	18					
...	5					

LEGISLATION

Criminal Justice—

YEAR.	MAGISTRATE'S COURT. Number of persons tried for				SESSIONS COURT. Number of persons tried for				HIGH COURT. Number of persons tried for			
	TOTAL.	Offences against person & property.	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	Offences against the special and local laws.	TOTAL.	Offences against person & property.	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	Offences against the special and local laws.	TOTAL.	Offences against person & property.	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	Offences against the special and local laws.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1881-90 ...	2,459	1,346	528	585	61	57	4	...				
1891-00 ...	3,224	2,837	335	52	47	37	9	1				
1901-02 ...	3,087	2,747	291	49	19	19	...	...				
1902-03 ...	2,802	2,379	356	67	31	31	...	...				
1903-04 ...	2,464	2,132	311	21	12	11	1	...				
1904-05 ...	...	...	...	...	28	23	5	...				
1905-06 ...	...	...	...	...	26	23	3	...				
1906-07 ...												
1907-08 ...												
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												
1917-18 ...												
1918-19 ...												
1919-20 ...												

AND JUSTICE.

Court and Work done.

DISPOSAL OF WORK IN									
MAGISTRATE'S COURT.			SESSIONS COURT.			HIGH COURT.			REMARKS.
Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Cases disposed of.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Cases disposed of.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Cases disposed of.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,337	1,122	1,427	32	29	33	...	...	...	
1,793	1,432	1,715	22	25	26	...	...	...	
2,176	911	1,704	4	15	13	...	...	...	
1,932	870	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,774	690	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,602	1,079	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	
1,873	1,073	1,793	14	12	18	...	...	...	

TABLE

FINANCE—

YEAR.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total revenue of the State (Khālsā).	Land revenue.	CUSTOMS.			EXCISE.		
				TOTAL.	Opium.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Country spirits.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901-02	48,41,267	23,97,067	11,14,513	*2,64,978*	19,793	2,45,185	*44,039*	34,576	9,463
1902-03	53,52,708	29,08,508	13,56,993	*2,69,267*	21,201	2,48,066	*56,560*	47,856	8,704
1903-04	56,14,348	31,70,148	13,11,572	*2,77,961*	21,834	2,56,127	*46,014*	37,827	8,187
1904-05	53,25,283	28,81,083	12,04,668	*3,20,557*	22,977	2,97,580	*70,793*	59,959	10,834
1905-06	53,83,097	29,38,897	10,46,292	*2,90,125*	22,252	2,67,873	*63,259*	54,050	9,209
1906-07									
1907-08									
1908-09									
1909-10									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16									
1916-17									
1917-18									
1918-19									
1919-20									

RECEIPTS.

STAMPS.				Law and Justice.	Tribute.	Other assessed taxes.	Forest.	Registration.	Compensation for salt.	Miscellaneous.	Colliery.	Extraordinary.	Jāgīr income.
TOTAL.	Judicial.	Court-fee.	Other sources.										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23,712	...	13,654	10,058	4,275	...	...	1,80,687	...	...	1,51,431	6 13,432	...	2444,200
19,672	...	11,323	8,349	6,722	...	...	4,11,266	...	...	1,09,982	6,78,046	..	2444,200
20,323	...	10,501	9,822	6,498	...	..	7,65,075	...	...	1,21,624	7,21,081	...	2444,200
26,865	...	13,654	13,211	10,612	...	...	3,61,395	...	...	1,25,865	7,60,328	...	2444,200
43,239	...	14,765	28,474	7,517	...	...	6,16,287	...	...	1,55,745	7,16,433	...	2444,200

YEAR.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total expenditures of the State (Khālsā).	CHARGES IN RESPECT of COLLECTIONS.		SALARIES AND EXPENSES.						
			Land revenue.	Forests.	Cost of Chief's establishment.	General administration.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Education.	Medical.	Other heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1901-02 ..	....	19,40,522	1,35,670	54,201	3,52,326	....	19,772	42,605	27,398	31,540	76,577
1902-03 ..	....	20,83,485	1,38,430	1,03,110	3,74,338	....	31,412	43,363	2,695	48,921	74,079
1903-04 ..	....	20,93,921	1,33,558	1,03,071	3,81,545	....	22,089	35,150	27,592	33,022	54,618
1904-05 ..	....	22,43,381	1,35,145	74,646	3,84,847	....	49,834	35,925	27,184	43,338	70,799
1905-06 ..	....	23,23,986	1,43,849	76,725	4,49,724	....	25,653	35,148	25,313	36,096	62,299
1906-07 ..											
1907-08 ..											
1908-09 ..											
1909-10 ..											
1910-11 ..											
1911-12 ..											
1912-13 ..											
1913-14 ..											
1914-15 ..											
1915-16 ..											
1916-17 ..											
1917-18 ..											
1918-19 ..											
1919-20 ..											

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions and miscellaneous civil charges.	Tribute paid to British Government.	Tribute paid to Native States.	Military.	Famine Relief.	Irrigation.	Civil Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary.	Colliery.	Jāgir expenditure.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
73,220	....	....	4,10,418	344	....	2,47,339	51,098	....	4,18,014	....
76,819	....	....	4,33,231	....	....	3,24,029	59,706	....	3,73,352	....
76,928	....	....	4,30,661	....	....	3,36,423	54,793	....	4,04,471	....
72,992	....	....	5,66,263	....	....	3,17,391	56,320	....	4,08,697	....
72,004	....	....	5,24,183	....	....	4,65,248	85,379	....	3,22,365	....

REVENUE DEMAND AT SUCCESSIVE SETTLEMENTS AND

Serial number.	Name of Tahsīl.	Years of Settlement and Demand.								
		1881-94								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Huzūr Tahsīl ...	2,48,057								
2	Teonthar ...	2,99,296								
3	Raghurājnagar	1,72,446								
4	Mauganj ...	1,42,400								
5	Bardī ...	1,61,642								
6	Rāmnagar ...	1,01,827								
7	Sohāgpur ...	...								
	TOTAL ...	11,25,668								

PRESENT DEMAND FOR REVENUE AND CESSES.

Present Revenue Demand and Cesses.			Incidence per Acre.		Remarks.
Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Total area.	
12	13	14	15	16	17
1,88,041	60,015	2,48,056	0 8 9	0 5 1	
2,60,667	38,628	2,99,295	1 7 8	0 9 2	
1,44,126	28,319	1,72,445	0 10 6	0 4 4	
94,043	48,357	1,42,400	0 13 10	0 4 6	
1,42,061	19,580	1,61,641	0 8 3	0 1 4	
67,901	33,926	1,01,827	0 6 11	0 0 11	
...	25,250	25,250	0 2 3	0 0 2	
8,96,839	2,28,825	11,50,914	0 10 3	0 2 2	

Ex-

YEAR.		Receipts from foreign liquors.	COUNTRY SPIRITS.		Receipts from "tārī" and "sindī."	DRUGS.			
			Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	CONSUMPTION IN MAUNDS OF		
							Gānja.	Bhāng.	Charas.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.			Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-90	...	...	29,649	65,000	...	308	40	50	7
1891-00	...	...	40,772	60,000	...	2	36	50	7
1900-01	...	...	32,085	58,000	...	...	35	50	6
1901-02	...	...	32,085	53,000	...	...	36	50	6
1902-03	...	...	30,500	57,000	...	...	35	50	7
1903-04	...	...	30,500	60,000	...	...	36	50	6
1904-05	...	...	45,000	58,000	...	...	35	50	7
1905-06	...	...	45,000	50,000	...	...	36	50	7
1906-07	...								
1907-08	...								
1908-09	...								
1909-10	...								
1910-11	...								
1911-12	...								
1912-13	...								
1913-14	...								
1914-15	...								
1915-16	...								
1916-17	...								
1917-18	...								
1918-19	...								
1919-20	...								

TABLE XXXI.

Rewah State.

LIST OF PERSONS ENJOYING GRANTS OF LANDS.

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	
1	Mahārao Rājā Banspati Singh.	Baghel.	Mahārao of Kasauta and Rājā of Bāra.	...	...	About 2 lakhs (the estate partly lies in the Rewah State and partly in the Allahābād District).	This family represents the first offshoot of the ruling family of Rewah. The founder of this family was Kandhar Dev, the youngest son of Vyāghra Dev, the first Baghel King of Rewah. In Hijri era 1185 the Emperor of Delhi conferred on Vikramājīt Singh, 26th in descent from Kandhar Dev, the title of Rājā Bahādur and a Command of 2,000 Cavalry and 2,000 Infantry. In the time of Rao Rājā Vikramājīt Singh's grandson, Rao Rājā Jagat Rāj Singh, the British power was established in the country. Mahārao Rājā Banspati Singh did good loyal service to the Government during the Mutiny, in recognition of which the Government of India was pleased to continue to him the title and *khilat* of Rājā Bahādur granted by the Mughal Emperor. The Mahārao Rājā is entitled to a full *tāzīm*.

TABLE XXXI—(*continued*).

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Kunwar Lāl Vishweshwar Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Mahidal.	...	...	Rs. 9,750	His forefathers belong to a very old family of Pathrahat, founded by Indra Singh, younger brother of Mahārājā Amar Singh. Kunwar Lāl Vishweshwar Singh has risen to such a great distinction. He received the grant of the *ilāka* of Mahidal in *1901*.
3	Kunwar Yashvant Singh.	Do.	Thākur of Tāla.	...	13	Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 60,000 (including the revenues of his subordinate *zamindārs*).	Son of the late Rao Bahādur Lāl Janārdan Singh who held the responsible posts of the Secretary to His Highness the Mahārājā and Commander-in-Chief of the Rewah forces, and who was the chief adviser of His Highness the Mahārājā in the government of his State. Rao Bahādur Lâl Janārdan Singh rose to the highest position in the State and enjoyed full confidence of the Mahārājā.

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Kunwar Lãl Rangmandar Singh.	Baghel.	Thãkur of Chamu.	...	...	Rs. 20,000	His ancestors were an offshoot of the Chorhãt branch of the Baghels, having been descended from the second son of Medni Singh, Rão of Chorhãt. Owing to some ill-feeling with the Rao they left Chorhãt, and entered into the service of the Mahãrãjã who, in recognition of their good services in the field and in the State, gave them landed property some generations ago. Bachhrãj Singh, one of his ancestors, gained great name in fighting many battles in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. He obtained landed property worth about a lakh from Chhatarsãl, the famous Bundelã Rãjã of Pannã. Kunwar Lãl Rangmandar Singh's father, the late Rao Bahãdur Lãl Pratãp Singh, was one of the ablest *sardãrs* of the Rewah State. He rose to the highest post of Dīwán. Kunwar Lãl

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rangmandar Singh is a Major in the Rewah Artillery.
5	Lāl Rāmānuj Prasād Singh Dev, C. I. E.	Baghel.	Thākur of Devrājnagar.	...	118	25,000	Son of Lāl Randaman Singh, a distinguished person in the time of the late Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh, whom he served for a number of years in the capacity of his Dīwān and was styled Mukhtār ul-riāsat. This family is one of the younger branches of the Rāmnagar Thākur, founded by Bābu Jujhār Singh, younger brother of Mahārājā Bhao Singh. Lāl Rāmānuj Prasād Singh held the posts of Commander-in-Chief and the Dīwān.
6	Kunwar Lāl Fateh Bahādur Singh.	Baghel.	Rao Sāhib of Chorhāt.	...	85	35,000	Second son of Lāl Avadhesh Singh. The Chorhāt family is an offshoot of the Kasauta branch of the Baghel family and was founded by Rao Vikramājīt Singh, second son of Rao Karan Singh of Kasauta, who owing to some dispute left his ancestral share

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	and came to Rewah where a fresh grant of the estate of Chorhât with the title of Rao was made to him by the then Mahãrãjã of Rewah. The present Rao Sãhib was a member of the State Council during the minority of the present Mahãrãjã.
7	Lãl Chhatra Patī Singh.	Baghel.	Thãkur of Itwãn.	...	130	10,000	Belongs to the Rãmnagar Thakurãt founded by Bâbu Jujhãr Singh, younger brother of Mahãrãjã Bhao Singh. Bãbu Jujhãr Singh got the *pargana* of Rãmnagar for his maintenance. The *pargana* was confiscated by Mahãrãjã Visvanãth Singh, in the time of Lãl Dalganjan Singh, an ancestor of the present Thãkur. The Thãkur received a grant of 40 villages in return. The Thãkur of Itwãn is a *tãzīmī sardãr*, and enjoys the privilege of using the *chhari*, *langar* and *chamar*.
8	Mahãbīr Singh.	Baland.	Thãkur of Marwãs.	...	113	10,000	The Thãkur is a Baland Rãjput ; the

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	family is a very old one. When and by whom it was founded is not known from the records of the family. Perhaps his ancestors came from Tonk and settled here, long before the Baghels came from Gujarāt. The Thākur is a *tāzīmī sardār*.
9	Pānde Rāmeswar Prasād.	Saryupāri Brāhman.	...	...	7	10,000	A *tāzīmī sardār*. This family belongs to the very influential community of Madariha (मड़रिहा) Pānde Brāhmans, who for a long time constituted the ministry of the Rewah State. These Madariha Pāndes by way of family distinction were always addressed as Rājpujya, *i. e*, the State revered once, or honored by the Rājā. Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh made Pānde Bansidhar, the grand-father of Pānde Rāmeswar Prasād, his Dīwān, and made him a grant of 4 villages.

TABLE XXXI—(*continued*). *Rewah State.*

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	
10	Lāl Sanat Kumār Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Kothi Nigwāni.	...	124	30,000	A representative of the collateral branch of the Thākur of Sohāgpur.
11	Sardār Upendra Raman Singh.	Do.	Thākur of Chandia.	...	250 (nearly).	18,877	The Thākurs of Chandia are the descendants of Mangad Rao who was the fourth son of Mahārājā Vikramājīt Singh, the founder of Rewah. The founder of the family used to live at Delhi in the Darbār of the Mughal Emperor as representative of the Mahārājā of Rewah.
12	Bansdhāri Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Ghuman.	...	22	5,000	A Baghel *sardār* separated from the ruling stock 15 generations ago. Originally the family enjoyed a grant of 360 villages in the Jirounhan *pargana*, In Mahārājā Visvanāth Singh's time the minister Bhondu Lāl attached Jirounhan to the State and in lieu of it gave 6 villages worth of Rs. 3,600.
13	Sardār Lāl Arjun Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Bhikhampur.	...	34	10,000	A descendant of the Kripālpur family which sprang from the brother of Mahārājā Amar Singh of

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rewah. Was a member of the State Council during the minority of His Highness the present Mahārājā.
14	Sardār Bhagwat Singh.	Do.	Thākur of Baikunthpur.	...	13	25,000	This family traces its descent from Haril Dev, younger son of Mahārājā Narhar Dev of Bāndhogarh, from whom he obtained the estate of Bīda in share. *Sardār* Bhagwat Singh was the member of the State Council during the minority of the present Mahārājā.
15	Lāl Pradyumna Singh.	Do.	Thākur of Kripālpur.	...	...	7,800	The estate is a part of the old Pathrahat (Mādhogarh) which was granted in shares to Indra Singh, younger brother to the Mahārājā Amar Singh.
16	Rājā Holkar Singh.	Gond.	Thākur of Singhwāra.	...	173	17,000	He belongs to the Gond tribe. More than two centuries ago when the *pargana* of Sohāgpur was first in the possession of Nizām Shāh of Mandla whose sons, the ancestors of the Singhwāra chief

CISE.

Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from			Number of shops.		Remarks.
Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including "tari."	* Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirits.	Drugs and opium.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
12,458	20 0	42,415	4,993	223 0 0	95 7 0	...	...	...	*This includes opium also.
21,762	25 0	62,536	7,984	305 0 0	144 3 0	...	1,095	100	
23,900	28 6	55,985	7,500	241 12 0	180 1 0	...	2,325	100	
16,330	30 37	48,415	14,771	241 0 0	123 0 0	...	2,325	100	
13,457	32 34	43,957	21,289	229 12 0	101 6 0	...	2,325	94	
18,574	33 21	49,074	16,450	229 12 0	139 15 0	...	2,325	94	
20,257	35 35	65,257	15,743	339 0 0	152 10 0	...	2,325	94	
23,796	34 30	68,796	16,204	339 0 0	179 4 0	...	2,325	94	

TABLE XXII.

MUNICIPALITY.

Year.	Income.				Expenditure.				
	Tax on houses and lands.	Octroi.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881-90 ...									
1891-00 ...									
1901-02 ...									
1902-03 ...									
1903-04 ...									
1904-05 ...									
1905-06 ...									
1906-07 ...									
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									
1918-19 ...									
1919-20 ...									

TABLE XXIII.

EDUCATION.

Year.	High Schools.		Middle Schools.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Other Special Schools.		Girls' Schools.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1881	2	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	2	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	2	278	...	...	5	394	7	260	3	105	5	175
1896	2	329	...	...	18	715	12	375	3	112	4	147
1901	2	346	3	179	18	1,066	10	361	3	75	4	187
1902	2	469	4	233	16	839	9	310	2	63	4	201
1903	2	402	4	225	15	777	9	316	2	65	4	206
1904	2	453	4	208	14	726	10	360	2	64	4	205
1905	2	479	4	236	13	656	10	367	2	66	4	189
1906												
1907												
1908												
1909												
1910												
1911												
1912												
1913												
1914												
1915												
1916												
1917												
1918												
1919												
1920												

N.-B.—Information for Rote and Private Schools not furnished.

TABLE XXIV.

POLICE (1905-06).

Serial Number.	Name of Thāna.	Muntazim.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Police. Officers.	Mounted Police. Private.	Rural Police. Paid in kind.	Rural Police. Paid in cash.	Municipal Police.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	
1	Superintendency ...	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,716	
2	Kotwāli Rewah ...	...	1	2	10	240	..	...	...	...	...	20,986	
3	Thāna Gird ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Kotwāli Govindgarh ...	...	...	1	5	32	...	...	...	...	..	2,745	
5	Thāna Mangawān ...	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,305	
6	" Chorhāt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	" Gurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	" Amarpātan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	" Rāmnagar ...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	720	
10	" Mānpur ...	...	...	1	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,659	
11	" Sohāgpur ...	...	...	1	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,934	
12	" Sohāgī ...	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	1,542	
13	" Sitlāha ...	...	...	1	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	
14	" Mauganj ...	...	...	1	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	
15	" Bardī ...	...	...	1	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	2,091	
16	" Seedhi ...	...	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	
17	" Singraoli ...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	834	
18	" Umariā ...	...	...	1	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	2,832	
19	" Jaitapri ...	...	...	1	5	22	...	...	...	...	..	1,947	
20	" Rāmpur ...	...	...	1	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	2,040	
21	" Raghurājnagar ...	...	...	1	4	43	...	...	...	...	..	3,423	
22	" Naiāgarhī ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	411	
23	" Beohāri ...	...	...	1	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	
	TOTAL ...	1	1	19	81	599	...	...	...	...	...	53,629	

TABLE XXV.

ARMY.

ARMY.	NUMBER OF				Serviceable guns.	REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Men.	Followers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE—						
Artillery ...	6	13	75	40	13	
Cavalry ...	23	33	518	16	...	
Infantry ...	32	68	1,040	56	...	
TOTAL ...	61	114	1,633	112	13	

Year.	Number of			Average Daily Jail Population.		Rate of jail mortality per 1,000.	Expenditure on jail maintenance.	Cost per prisoner.	Profits on jail manufacture.	Earnings per prisoner.
	Central jails.	District jails.	Subsidiary jails.	Male.	Female.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881-90 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-00 ...	1	...	...	...	...	80	12,090 14 0	45 10 0	0 8 6	0 0 2
1901-02 ...	1	...	...	...	...	86	13,120 8 0	51 13 9	0 9 5	0 0 5
1902-03 ...	1	...	...	...	...	82	10,183 13 0	43 13 0	0 8 0	0 0 7
1903-04 ...	1	...	...	...	...	67	9,863 4 0	46 1 0	0 8 0	0 0 7
1904-05 ...	1	...	...	...	...	25	12,002 1 0	32 13 0	0 10 6	0 0 9
1905-06 ...	1	...	...	...	...	49	13,646 6 0	48 14 0	0 6 6	0 0 4
1906-07 ...										
1907-08 ...										
1908-09 ...										
1909-10 ...										
1910-11 ...										
1911-12 ...										
1912-13 ...										
1913-14 ...										
1914-15 ...										
1915-16 ...										
1916-17 ...										
1917-18 ...										
1918-19 ...										
1919-20 ...										

Admissions (Rigorous Imprisonment for)														Remarks.
Two years and under 2 years.		*Two to five years.*		*Five to ten years.*		*Over 10 years.*		*Transportation for a term.*		*Transportation for life.*		*Sentence of death.*		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2,778	261	128	5	94	4	1	...	2	...	54	5	9	...	
3,371	295	216	8	120	4	1	...	...	...	44	8	7	1	
200	24	15	1	35	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	
221	21	26	...	18	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	
171	22	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
274	30	28	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	
286	25	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	

Year.	Number of: Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of: Beds.	Average Daily Number of: In-door patients.	Average Daily Number of: Out-door patients.	Expenses met from: State Treasury.	Expenses met from: Local and Municipal Funds.	Expenses met from: Fees, endowments, and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			Rs.
1901-02 ...	16	...	116·53	1,006·15	33,802	...	...	33,802
1902-03 ...	17	...	122·40	967·93	33,764	...	...	33,764
1903-04 ...	17	...	137·77	914·18	31,663	...	...	31,663
1904-05 ...	17	...	121·82	996·50	31,003	...	...	31,003
1905-06 ...	17	...	118·96	1,019·19	34,409	...	...	34,409
1906-07 ...								
1907-08 ...								
1908-09 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ..								
1913-14 ...								
1914-15 ...								
1915-16 ...								
1916-17 ...								
1917-18 ...								
1918-19 ...								
1919-20 ...								

Expenditure on—						Vaccination.					
Establishment.	Medicine.	Diet.	Buildings, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful operations.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Total expenditure on vaccination.	Cost per successful case.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. A. P.	
16,678	7,532	3,273	4,767	1,552	33,802	37,932	30,932	23·38	7,096	0 2 11	
16,438	7,229	2,642	5,939	1,526	33,774	37,967	32,223	24·36	6,218	0 3 1	
16,169	8,085	2,979	2,331	2,099	31,663	37,731	33,580	25·39	4,989	0 2 4	
17,617	5,790	2,898	3,156	1,613	31,074	44,794	44,698	30·7	6,342	0 2 4	
16,718	7,842	3,519	4,769	1,611	34,459	48,022	...	33·66	6,241	0 2 3	

TABLE XXVIII.

FAIRS.

No.	Name of Fair.	Place where held.	Time when held.	Duration of time.	Nature of fair.	Average number attending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	...	Bardī ...	Navarātri (Kunwār)	...	Religious	...	
2	...	Ghoghra ...	Navarātri (Chaitra)	...	"	...	
3	...	Lanwa ...	Do.	...	"	...	
4	...	Khad-Baila ...	Makar Sankrānt	...	"	...	
5	...	Gau-Ghāt ...	Do.	...	"	...	
6	...	Govindgarh ...	Do.	...	"	2,000	
7	...	Bhamarsen ...	Do.	...	"	4,000	
8	...	Shikārganj ...	Do.	...	"	2,000	
9	...	Dhāreshwar Mahādeo Khajuha,	Do.	...	"	3,000	
10	...	Gurh ...	Do.	...	"	...	
11	...	Dantalāb, Shivapura Hata ...	Shivarātrī	...	"	...	
12	...	Baraon ...	Kārtik	...	"	...	
13	...	Majhokhar near Rāmpura ...	Makar Sankrānt	...	"	...	
14	...	Nanda Bāba ...	Kārtik	...	"	...	
15	...	Hardua ...	Every Tuesday	...	"	...	
16	...	Usarha ...	Do.	...	"	...	
17	...	Bhishampur ...	Shivarātrī	...	"	...	
18	...	Harwar ...	Do.	...	"	4,000	
19	...	Maikandev ...	Makar Sankrānt	...	"	...	
20	...	Gidhaila pahār...	Basant Panchami	...	"	...	
21	...	Amarpura ...	Makar Sankrānt	...	"	...	
22	...	Beohāri ...	Do.	...	"	...	
23	...	Birsinghpur ...	Naumi of Kunwār and Chaitra.	...	"	3,000	
24	...	Amarkantak ...	Māgh Amāvas	...	"	4,000	
25	...	Jatri ...	Chaitra	...	"	2,100	
26	...	Bīrpur ...	Do.	...	"	1,500	
27	...	Tagha ...	13th of every month	...	"	207	
28	...	Rehra ...	15th and 30th of every month	...	"	300	
29	...	Chandi ...	13th of every month	...	"	150	
30	...	Kevati ...	Makar Sankrānt	...	"	2,200	
31	...	Sohāgī ...	13th of Paush	...	"	1,900	
32	...	Terh ...	Do.	...	"	500	
33	...	Chak ...	Every Tuesday	...	"	900	

TABLE XXIX—(*Continued*). *Rewah State.*

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

PLACE.	Tahsīl.	CLASS.				REMARKS.
		Post and Telegraph office combined.	POST ONLY. Imperial.	POST ONLY. State.	Telegraph separate.	
Rewah ...	Huzūr Tahsīl	Combined Sub-office	Imperial.	...	...	
Raipur ...	Do.	...	Do.	State.	...	
Mangawān ...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	
Govindgarh ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Dabhaura ...	Teonthar	...	Do.	...	...	
Sitlāha ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Teonthar ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Mauganj ...	Mauganj	...	Do.	...	...	
Sihāwal ...	Bardī	...	Do.	...	...	
Rāmnagar ...	Beohāri	...	Do.	...	...	
Satna ...	Raghurājnagar	Combined Head office	...	...	...	
Mādhogarh ...	Do.	...	Imperial.	...	...	
Rāmpur ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Amarpātan ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Tala ...	Bāndhogarh	...	Do.	...	...	
Mānpur ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Chandia ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Umariā ...	Do.	Combined Sub-office	...	...	...	
Birsinghpur ...	Do.	...	Imperial.	...	...	
Sahdol ...	Sohāgpur	Combined	...	...	...	
Sohāgpur ...	Do.	...	Imperial.	...	...	
Burhar ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Anūppur ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Jaitahri ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
Khairi ...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	
	State Post Offices.					
Raipur ...	Huzūr Tahsīl	...	...	State.	...	
Baikunthpur ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	

Rewah State. TABLE XXIX—(*Concluded*).

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

Place.	Tahsīl.	CLASS.				Remarks.
		Post and Telegraph office combined.	Post Only.		Telegraph separate.	
			Imperial.	State.		
Gurh ...	Huzūr Tahsīl	...	...	State.	...	
Chorhāt ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Rāmpur ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Khaddi ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Burwa ...	Beohāri	...	...	Do.	...	
Majhauli ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Pathraura ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Beohāri ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Garhī Soharwa,	Teonthar	...	...	Do.	...	
Raipur Sonouri,	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Garh ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Naigarhī ...	Mauganj	...	...	Do.	...	
Hanumāna ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Wairhan ...	Bardī	...	...	Do.	...	
Rāmgarh ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Garhwa ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Sidhi ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Jiāwan ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Sarai ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Semaria ...	Raghurājnagar	...	...	Do.	...	
Khonnoudhi ...	Bāndhogarh	...	...	Do.	...	
Girari ...	Sohāgpur	...	...	Do.	...	
Amarkantak ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Nigwāni ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Kanchanpur ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	
Jaitpur ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	

TABLE XXX.

Rewah State.

Actual Cost of Famines During 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97			1899-1900		
Relief works	7,30,986	8	0	30,134 12 7½		
Poor-house and other gratuitous relief ...	55,849	0	5			
Supervision	30,165	4	4			
Purchase of tools ...	15,744	1	11			
Suspension of land revenue ...	7,41,369	4	10			
Remission of import duties...	16,521	5	0			
Remission of miscellaneous items of revenue in Forest tracts	3,963	5	3			
Takkāvi	1,94,228	0	0			
Loans	31,200	0	0			
Total ...	18,20,026	13	9			
Recoverable ...	2,25,428	0	0			

Note.—Of the Land Revenue suspended during famines, Rs. 3,50,000 were remitted later.

Serial Number	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	received the estate of Singhwāra and Khannandhi as shares from the ancestral property. In 1858, when it was made over to the Mahārājā of Rewah in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny, the Singhwāra chief came under the suzerainty of the Rewah Darbār. He is entitled to a *tāzīm* and enjoys the title of Rājā.
17	Rājā Rājendra Bahādur Singh.	Sengar.	Rājā of Bichhrahta	...	15	7,000	Belongs to the ancient family of Sengars, the former rulers of the Mauganj *pargana*.
18	Lāl Sāhib Rājendra Bahādur Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Rāmpur.	...	...	30,000	A descendant of Rao Medni Singh of Chorhāt. Represents the younger branch of the Rao family of Chorhāt,
19	Rājā Vishweshwar Singh.	Dikshit Rājput.	Rājā of Goraiya.	...	...	6,000	Some generations ago, Rājā Bahādur Singh, the ancestor of the family, owned an estate of the value of about 6 lakhs in the Bānda District. But being oppressed by the then

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	governor of the place came in Mahārājā Vikramāditya Singh's reign to Rewah, where he had been connected with matrimonial relations. The Mahārājā of Rewah granted him a landed property and made him the Rājā of Goraiya.
20	Swāmī Janārdan Dās.	Rāmānuj Sāmpradāya Achārya.	Swāmī of Lakshman Bāgh.	...	28	80,000	The Swāmī of Lakshman Bāgh is the spiritual head of the Vaishnavite sect which forms the State religion. The founder of this *sthān* was Swāmī Makundāchārya, the preceptor of the late Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh, who made a grant of lands mainly for the maintenance of several temples in and out of the State and for charity to *sādhūs* and saints.
21	Lāl Janārdan Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Ghoghar.	...	3	3,000	Belongs to the Kathi offshoot of the Baghel branch of Kasauta. Lāl Janārdan Singh is descended from Khumān Singh who had

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	received landed property in Bundelkhand including some 5 villages in Ajaigarh in addition to a number of villages which he had already possessed. All these yielded a revenue of about three lakhs and a half. When Bājī Rao Peshwā's deputy invaded Rewah, Khumān Singh with his nephew Kamod Singh fought bravely from the Rewah side. For this loyal service the Mahārājā gave him a *patta* of *zamīndārī* yielding a revenue of Rs. 40,000 a year. Lāl Janārdan Singh was the member of the State Council during the minority of His Highness the present Mahārājā.
22	Lāl Sudarshan Singh.	Baghel.	Thākur of Lālgaon.	...	30	12,000	Belongs to the Semaria branch of the ruling Baghel family. In Samvat 1811 (1754 A. D.), the estate was granted in recognition of the Thākur's service after the fight with the Bundelās in Mahārājā Ajīt Singh's time.

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Rãjã Rudraprasãd Singh.	Venuvanshi Rãjput.	Rãjã of Shãhpur Sengrauli.	...	221	Rs. 60,000 of that portion only which lies in the Rewah State.	This estate comprises of lands lying partly in the Rewah State and partly in the British territories (United Provinces). Formerly the present Sengrauli estate was in possession of Rãjã Bhãnkhairwãr by caste. A Kalanki Rãjã, a Venuvanshi Kshatriya of Teonthar, killed the Khairwãr Rãjã in a battle and established his own possession in the land. Shãhpur Sengrauli came under the suzerainty of the Rewah Darbãr, during Mahãrãjã Visvanãth Singh's time.
24	Bhaiya Bahãdur Lãl Sukh Dev Singh.	Baghel.	Thãkur of Sohãgpur.	...	343	40,000	The Thãkur is descended from Jamuni Bhãnu, younger son of Mahãrãjã Birsingh Dev of Rewah. Jamuni Bhãnu received the estate of Maihar and Sohãgpur as his ancestral share, of which the latter estate was inherited by Rudrapratãp Singh, second son of Jamuni Bhãnu. In Samvat 1865 (1808 A. D.), during the time of Raghoji

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Bhonsla of Nāgpur the estate which was then held by Duniyāpati Singh came under the yoke of the Marāthās, and when in 1826 A. D. the possessions of the Bhonsla chief came under the British rule this estate was also annexed for a time to the British territories. In 1859 A. D., however, it was given back with the *pargana* of Amarkantak to the late Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh in recognition of the valuable service rendered during the Mutiny. Mahārājā Raghurāj Singh acknowledged Vijaya Bahādur Singh, son of Garul Singh, one of Duniyāpati Singh's sons, as Thākur of Sohāgpur on payment of annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 and conferred upon him the title of Bhaiya Bahādur.
25	Bābu Akhandpratāp Singh.	Chandel.	Ilākādār of Bardī.	...	75	10,000	Belongs to the Chandel rulers of Bardī. Rājā Ajīt Singh, ancestor of the present

Serial Number.	Name.	Family or clan.	Title.	Area of the holding.	Number of villages.	Normal income.	Brief history of the family.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Thãkur, gave over his *ilãka* of Bardĩ to the Rewah Darbãr in Samvat 1878 (1821 A. D.), and received from the Darbãr for his maintenance 75 villages which are still in the possession of the present Thãkur.
26	Gopãl Saran Singh.	Sengar.	Thãkur of Naigarhĩ.	...	81	93,000	This family is a branch of the Sengars of Mauganj who are an offshoot of the clan which migrated from the Jalaun District. For many generations the Sengars and the Baghels were rivals for supremacy. The Sengars conquered and held the north-eastern portion of the country comprising the present *pargana* of Mauganj, their leader being styled the Rãjã of Mauganj.

GLOSSARY.

Abbreviations.—H. = Hindī ; A.=Arabic ; P.=Persian ; Skt. = Sanskrit.

Bhāg [H.].—Division of crops between cultivator and landlord.

Bīgha [H. from Skt. *vigrah.*].—A land measure very variable in Central India, on an average=$\frac{5}{8}$ acre (See Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, II, 61, 62).

Chaukīdār [H. from *chaukī*, a place where four roads meet.].—A village watchman or an irregular policeman ; one in charge of a *chaukī* or outpost.

Dafādār [H.].—The highest non-commissioned officer in the cavalry, corresponding to *Havildār* in infantry.

Darbār [P. a dwelling.].—Used in two senses : (*a*) Darbār, the administration of a Native State, (*b*) *darbār*, an assemblage, *e. g.*, Rewah Darbār or State of Rewah, and Dasahra *darbār*, the yearly assemblage at the *Dasahra* festival : also *Huzūr Darbār*, chief's own office, *Darbār-i-ām*, minister's office, open court, &c.

Dasahra [H. from Skt. *dasha*, ten and *har*, removing, *i. e.*, removing the ten(sins).].—Is held on the *Ashwin Sudī* 10th (September-October). It is an important festival with Rājputs and Marāthās, being especially affected by the martial classes. It commemorates the day on which Rāma marched against Rāvana, on the 10th day after he worshipped Durga whence the feast is called *Durga-pūja*. On account of Rāma's victory, gained after an appeal to the goddess, the 10th day is also called the *Vijaya-dashmi*, or 10th of victory. Its real importance, however, lay in the fact that it fell at the end of the rains when the warrior class re-commenced their forays and raids.

Diwāli [H. from Skt. *dīp*, a lamp and *awali*, a row, a row of lamps.]. The autumn festival held on the last two days of the dark half (*Badī*) of *Ashwin* (September-October) and the new moon of *Kārtik* (October-November). It lasts from the 13th or *Dhan-trayodashi* (13th of wealth) or the 14th called *Narka-chaturdashi* (14th of Nark), as commemorating the slaying of the demon Nark by Vishnu, to the *Yama-dwitiya*,

the day of the new moon which is sacred to *Yama*, the god of the lower regions.

Dīwān [P. and A. = a register or account.]—The minister of a state.

Dufasli [A. *fasl*, harvest ; *fasl*, cutting.]—Land bearing two (*du*) crops.

Ghāt [H. from Skt. *ghathat*, cut.]—A cutting or pass in the hills ; a landing stage on a river or tank ; a bathing place with steps.

Ghī [H. from Skt. *ghrita*.]—Clarified butter, produced by boiling it.

Gur [H. from Skt. raw sugar.]—Molasses.

Harkāra [P. from *har*, every, *kār*, work.]—A messenger, especially dâk-runner.

Holī [Skt. *Holika*.]—The great spring festival held at the vernal equinox during the ten days preceding the full moon of *Phālgun* (February-March). It is only observed, as a rule, on the last three days.

Ilāka [A. lit. = relation or connection.]—A district, tract or estate. One in possession is called *ilākādār*.

Jāgīr [P. from *jāe*, place, *gīr*, to hold.]—An assignment of land held under various conditions, but usually requiring payment of a certain percentage of the revenues, or the performance of feudal service. (*-dār*, one holding a *jāgīr*.)

Jamādār [P. and A. from *jama*, an aggregate.]—One commanding a body of men ; in the army an officer next in rank of a *sūbahdār* (captain) ; in civil employ a headman; among forest, customs, etc., guards, peons and the like.

Kānungo [P. a speaker (*go*) of rules (*kānun*).]—A revenue official who supervises the *patwārīs*.

Khālsā [P. from *khālisa*, pure, genuine.]—Lands administered by the Darbār direct, and not given on farm, in *jāgīr*, etc.

Kharīf [A. autumn.]—The autumn agricultural season (May-October).

Kothār [H.]—Unalienated villages as opposed to alienated, or *pawaiya* villages.

Muāmla [A. from *amal*, action, effect, dominion.]—A form of tenure similar to *jāgīr*.

Nakshatra [Skt.].—An asterism in the moon's path. All agricultural operations are regulated by the *nakshatras*, of which there are 27 in a year (See Indore State Gazetteer, Appendix B).

Patwārī [H. from Skt. *patra-warin*, a doer of writing.].—The village register and account-keeper, subordinate to the *kānungo* (q. v.).

Rabi [A. spring.].—The spring crop season (October-March).

Sardār [P. from *sar*, head.].—A noble, leader, officer in the army, person of rank.

Tahsīl [A.=collection.].—The revenue units which compose a *zila* or a state are called *tahsīls*, the officer in charge of a *tahsīl* being *tahsīldār*.

Takkāvi [A. from *kavi*, strength ; re-inforcement.].—Technical term for loans made to cultivators to enable them to cultivate, etc.

Thāna [H. from Skt. *sthāna*, a station, place of standing.].—Now applied to a police station ; or a revenue sub-division of a *pargana* or *tahsīl*. It originally meant a body of men forming an outpost, later on it was transferred to the outpost itself and to small border forts (See Blochmann—*Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 345 n).

Thekādār [H. *theka*, piece-work.].—A farmer of the revenue ; a contractor.

Zamindār [P. *zamīn*, land.].—A landholder or landlord, cultivating himself or employing others.

INDEX.

Explanation :—r=river ; t=town ; tr=tribe ; v=village.

A.

I.

J.

K.

L.

M.

T.


THE
NORTHERN PART
OF
REWAH
Scale 1Inch = 8 Miles
Rewah Huzur
Raghurajnagar
Teonthar
Mauganj
Bardi
Forest
1 Maihar 2 Sohawal
B British
Railway & Station
Road Metalled
Fairweather road
Fort
British Postoffice P.O.
Telegraph Office T.O.
State Post Office a
Dak Bungalow b
Inspection Bungalow c
State Guest House d
Camping ground e
Serai f
Thana
Tahsil
Thana & Tahsil
Battle field
Archæological place
Fairs g
Forest Reserve
Out Post
Area in Sqr Miles
Population
Rewah 13000 1327385
ALLAHABAD
BANDA
MIRZAPUR
KOREA
BAGHELKHAND
REWAH
East-Indian Railway
Kaimur Hills



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